

## US hostage is freed in secret Lebanon deal

From Robert Fisk, Larnaca, Cyprus

Months of secret negotiations between the United States, Syria and Iran to free the American hostages in Lebanon bore their first fruit yesterday when the first of three Americans held captive for almost 18 months was released outside the ruins of the old, bombed US Embassy in Beirut.

The package deal by which the American Government hopes to secure the freedom of at least two — and possibly five — more of its citizens in the hands of Shia Muslim groups, appears to have forced Washington into a series of concessions, including the virtual closure of the US Embassy in east Beirut.

President Assad of Syria, who spent much of Saturday closeted with the Iranian Foreign Minister in Damascus, has always regarded the US Embassy in Lebanon as a principal CIA station in the Middle East and can only have been pleased to hear of the "evacuation" of much of its staff over the weekend.

A spokesman in Washington had already agreed that the removal of most of the diplomats in Lebanon, allegedly for security reasons, was "inter-twined" with the hostages' release when Islamic

Jihad — which still holds two of the Americans — issued a statement of its own, claiming that the US Government had embarked on "approaches that could lead, if continued, to a solution of the hostages issue".

The release of Dr David Jacobson, the director of the American University in Beirut, was the first of the deal.

At dusk yesterday, Mr Terry Wilt, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, who turned up briefly in Beirut on Friday, suddenly appeared at Larnaca airport in Cyprus and boarded a US military helicopter which set off towards Lebanon.

He made no statement, but his secretary in London said at the weekend that he would be "on the move" for the next two days. A Kuwaiti report said Mr Wilt had been in contact with Beirut by telephone from Cyprus. Lebanese sources suggested he had been in Damascus over the weekend.

Americans now maintain their diplomatic compound.

For hours after Dr Jacobson's release, US officials in Lebanon, Cyprus and the United States evinced total ignorance of this extraordinary development, although by mid-day two American Blackhawk helicopters could be seen landing at Larnaca. Aviation sources here said that one of them might have brought Dr Jacobson from Lebanon after first stopping at Akrotiri; indeed, an unidentified civilian in dark clothes stepped from the machine accompanied by two uniformed crew members and climbed into a car next to the runway bearing green diplomatic plates.

The stage was thus set last night for one of those long, drawn-out hostage dramas in which both the Americans and the kidnappers — not to mention the Syrians and Iranians — silently played out the rules of their unspoken deal while dozens of TV crews assembled at Larnaca airport to record the arrival of the former captives.

Two men — Mr Terry Anderson, bureau chief of Associated Press in Beirut, and Dr Thomas Sutherland, the Dean of Agriculture at the American University of Beirut, were expected to be freed within 24 hours although three other Americans, kidnapped in the Lebanese capital, were still held.

Continued on page 24, col 1



The cost of captivity: Left, a photograph of Mr David Jacobson, released in August to a news agency by his kidnappers; and, right, the 54-year-old director of the American University Hospital in Beirut as he appeared before being kidnapped.

## Sinn Fein votes to take seats in Dail

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the provisional IRA, voted last night to abandon its policy of abstentionism and allow its elected representatives to sit in the Irish Republic's parliament.

Today the Government and major political parties in the South will examine the repercussions of Sinn Fein's decision and its effect on the stability of the state, particularly if the party wins enough seats at the next general election to put it in a key position in the Dail.

Security forces on both sides of the border will assess the likelihood of intercommunal feuding erupting over the decision to abandon an article of faith which has existed for 65 years.

The vote came after an impassioned five-and-a-half hour debate in the Dail. The result, 429 to 161, gave the leadership 10 votes more than the two-thirds majority required.

Before the result was declared, Mr Gerry Adams, party president and provisional Sinn Fein MP for West Belfast, urged supporters to prevent a walk-out by his predecessor and his supporters. But his predecessor, Mr Ruairi O Bradaigh, who had strongly opposed the move, walked out surrounded by supporters, to hold a meeting in a hotel west of Dublin.

Earlier, he had said that if the motion was passed PSF representatives would eventually take seats at Westminster and in a Stormont Assembly. But Mr Martin McGuinness from Londonderry, a close lieutenant of Mr Adams, pledged that they would not take seats at Stormont or Westminster.

One fear among Northern security forces is that the military men will now wish to demonstrate that greater involvement in politics will not necessarily mean a reduction in the "armed struggle" in Northern Ireland, and that this will lead to more violence in the next few weeks.



Mr Gerry Adams: Plans against walkout.

## Tories to propose stronger powers for school heads

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Head teachers would be given a veto over the appointment of all staff to their schools and greatly strengthened powers to determine how school budgets are spent under a radical package of proposals being put forward for inclusion in the Conservative election manifesto.

The proposals are being advanced as the next stage of the Government's attempt to weaken the power of the local education authorities in the wake of last week's decision to subject teachers to legally binding contracts of employment. They are understood to have the firm backing of the Prime Minister.

The Department of Education and Science, which has just piloted through Parliament a Bill strengthening the powers of school governing bodies over curriculum and discipline, has no present plans before it to build on that measure.

But Mrs Thatcher's closest associates serving on the secret Conservative manifesto group on education and training are to table plans for increased powers for head teachers, notably the veto on appointments.

They believe that the much sought-after improvement of disciplinary standards in schools will come from a great decentralization of authority to them and the enhancement of the authority and status of the head teacher. Strengthening the status of the head

should be presented with a shortlist of suitable candidates and be entitled to meet them and give their views on their suitability. "We also recommend that head teachers should be allowed a veto over appointments to their school. It is inconsistent with the head teacher's responsibility to develop a distinctive school ethos for him to be required to accept a teacher whom he considers to be unsuitable."

Both Mr Baker and the Prime Minister, for whom

Continued on page 24, col 8

## Juries stay in trials for petty theft

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

The Government has decided to abandon its plan to remove the right to jury trial for cases of petty theft.

The move was backed by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, as a means of relieving the workload of the crown courts, much of whose business and time is spent on minor theft cases.

The possibility of dropping jury trial for such cases was raised in a government consultation paper published with its White Paper on criminal justice.

But ministers decided last week that the proposal was too controversial. It was felt that theft, however minor, because it raised fundamental questions of dishonesty and the moral character of the accused, should continue to be triable by jury.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is addressing Conservative lawyers tonight, in which he will describe the contents of the Bill.

But one issue on which Mr Hurd will be unable to enlighten his audience will be his efforts to allay public concern about unduly lenient sentencing.

He has taken to a Cabinet committee his proposal, opposed by Lord Hailsham, to make public and review periodically the sentencing guidelines already given by the Court of Appeal.

## 'Potent' new drug for Aids in tests

By Thomson Prentice

A new drug, which promises to be the most effective treatment against acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids) under development, is being tested in British laboratories.

The drug could be offered to some Aids patients in Britain within the next two years as part of its first clinical trials if the current tests are successful. The drug, called human immune virus antiserum (Hiva), is being developed by Porton International, the biotechnology group, in collaboration with the Department of Health's Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research (CAMR), Wiltshire.

The compound is obtained by extraction from a micro-organism and appears to attack the enzyme which allows the Aids virus to replicate. It also seems to halt the spread of the virus from cell to cell.

The researchers claim that tests so far have shown the compound to be "many times more active against the virus than all current products".

Dr Zsolt Harsanyi, Porton's chief executive in the United States, said: "From our laboratory tests it looks to be the most potent inhibitor of Aids virus replication so far described."

The anti-viral was discovered at the University of California two years ago and rights to it were acquired by Porton earlier this year. In a technology-transfer arrangement, the group is developing the compound and will have commercial rights to all products and processes developed at the CAMR centre.

The drug is now being tested on animals to assess its toxicity. Dr Derk Layton, Porton's joint chief executive, said: "We think it reasonable to look towards human testing in one or two years but it could be sooner."

These trials will be conducted simultaneously in Britain and the United States. A lot of hospitals in Britain have already been in contact with us about it."

Porton scientists believe the drug could be more effective than AZT, the compound developed by the Wellcome Foundation in the US, which has shown remarkable results in Aids patient trials.

They also believe that it would be easier to produce Hiva in bulk than AZT, which is in short supply because of its complex structure and production problems.

According to a study published in the US last month, the total number of Aids cases will reach 4.7 million in the next 10 years. In Britain, deaths from Aids could reach 20,000 to 40,000 a year in 10 to 20 years from now, according to another study.

Insurance threat, page 3

## Tomorrow

### Designing women



Fashion couturiers have traditionally been male — but who better to clothe the female form than women themselves? Suzy Menkes on feminine clothes crafted for comfort

### Portfolio

● Late fluctuations in shares on Friday resulted in a record number of winners in Saturday's Times Portfolio Gold daily competition; 75 readers shared the £4,000 daily prize. Details, page 3.  
● There were no winners of the £8,000 weekly prize, so the prize next weekend doubles to £16,000.  
● Another £4,000 can be won in today's daily competition. Portfolio list, page 30; how to play, information service, page 24.

### TIMES BUSINESS

#### Hanson debut

Hanson Trust shares start trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as part of the group's drive to expand in the US. Page 25

### TIMES FOCUS

#### TV jubilee

Unprecedented challenges face the television industry as it celebrates its 50th birthday. A special report looks at the bold beginning and the uncertain future. Pages 31-34

### TIMES SPORT

#### FA move

An FA inquiry is likely into the sendings-off of two players during the match between Tottenham Hotspur and Wimbledon. Page 44

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## Cautious hope for more releases

Santa Barbara (Reuters) — White House sources here with President Reagan confirmed yesterday that Mr David Jacobson had been freed, but were unable to say if he was still in the US Embassy in Beirut or had been flown to Cyprus.

American officials were extremely cautious in discussing developments in the hostage case.

US sources said that one reason for their caution was that the Administration was hoping at least one additional hostage would be released.

In Beirut, a Lebanese official was also optimistic that additional hostages would soon be released.

"We have information that two more US hostages will be released by the middle of next week, but we don't have names," the official, who asked not to be identified, said.

In Altadena, California, Mr Jacobson's sister said she had broken down when she heard reports that he had been released.

"I'm so happy," Mrs Carla Forbes said at her home as she

awaited further news. "It is such a relief. At first I just cried and cried. I wasn't sad. But everything inside me had been pent up for so long. I just had to cry."

Mr Paul Jacobson was more cautious, and said he did not want to comment on his father's release until what he still regarded as rumours had been confirmed.

"I have heard rumours of my father's release so many times in the past," he said. In Damascus, Arab diplomats said they believed Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, had played no direct role in Mr Jacobson's release but had been advised of developments.

● PARIS: France yesterday welcomed "with great satisfaction" the freeing of Mr Jacobson by Islamic Jihad, which also claims to be holding three Frenchmen in Lebanon (AP reports).

A statement from the Foreign Ministry said the Government was "delighted by this happy conclusion" to Mr Jacobson's captivity.

Hostages still held, page 24

## Pay deal will not loosen public spending clamp

The Government intends to hold down public spending to its planned level next year in spite of the £500 million extra cost of the teachers' pay deal.

Ministers hope to finish talks on spending this week so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, can make a statement on Tuesday of next week.

The statement, as last year, will have no estimate of the room for tax cuts in the next Budget.

A combination of a squeeze on the contingency reserve, which gives the Government its safety margin and more

hopeful forecasts about unemployment have enabled the Government to hold down its planned spending for next year.

The recovery in the economy to growth of about 3 per cent next year has eased the position since it cuts the amount of money needed for unemployment pay.

The more optimistic assessment is supported by forecasts, published today by the London Business School, of growth by the end of next year of 3 per cent and inflation of only 3½ per cent.

Details, page 25

## Russians stick to home-grown workers

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent

As the American diplomats in Moscow continue to struggle with life on their own without their 260 Russian mechanics, cooks and bottle washers, the Russians in London remain confident that if ever their locally employed British staff were withdrawn in a diplomatic brouhaha, they would not have to start scrubbing floors and cooking bortsch.

For security and financial reasons, the Soviet Embassy in Kensington employs few British locals. The occasional driver is hired to make sure they do not lose their way when driving into the country for fresh air and the odd

window cleaner but otherwise the menial staff are strictly home-grown.

Diplomatic sources point out that if the Russians helped to chip away at Britain's unemployment figures by taking on dozens of British secretaries, cleaners and telephone operators, they would have to pay the going rate in hard currency, which is infinitely more expensive than giving double-style wages to the girls flown in from Moscow.

Security is another matter. It's one thing to have the British authorities tapping your phones and following your cars round London, but quite another to run the risk of paying British employees to spy on you.

A Foreign Office official said: "Neither the Soviets nor

the other Eastern bloc countries employ many British. They import their own cooks and cleaners."

This compares noticeably with other embassies and high commissions who are only too happy to take on British local staff. The biggest employers are the Americans, Canadians, Australians, French and West Germans.

Meanwhile back in Moscow, the American envoys who have been without any Russian staff for a week, after the withdrawal of their labour during the tit-for-tat spy upheaval between the Soviet Union and the United States, are fast becoming experts in car maintenance and washing up.

Apathy threat, page 2

## EEC may now act on Syria

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent

European Community governments may now agree to take firm diplomatic action against Syria in support of Britain, after studying the Syrian dossier and Syria's complicity in the plot to blow up an El Al airliner.

Whitehall sources said yesterday that, with the sole exception of Greece, there had been very encouraging "noises" from EEC capitals and there was some hope that the majority will agree to a limited set of measures.

In Luxembourg last week, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, failed to win support for common EEC action after the British decision to cut diplomatic relations with Syria. But it was partly due to the absence of six out of 12 foreign ministers at the meeting.

EEC officials will be meeting this week in London to try again to find common ground, in preparation for another foreign ministers' session on November 10.

Sir Geoffrey wants Britain's partners in Europe to tighten security around Syrian Arab Airlines, to ban arms sales and to mount close surveillance of Syrian embassies.

The appeal for EEC support came after the British Government's statement that Damascus was behind the Heathrow bomb plot, for which Nizar Hindawi was jailed for 45 years.

The dossier of evidence linking Damascus to Hindawi, some of it supplied by MI5, has apparently persuaded other countries in Europe to back Britain's strong stand.

The key focus of concern on

Continued on page 24, col 6

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Five face court after jail siege

Five men are likely to appear in court in Edinburgh today in connection with the siege at the city's Saughton Jail, which ended peacefully yesterday.

The incident, which began last Monday evening, was being investigated by Lothian and Borders Police, and a report is being prepared for the Procurator-General in Edinburgh.

The siege ended shortly before 1pm yesterday, when the remaining two men gave themselves up. Prison authorities had expected the siege to end last Friday when a prison officer, Mr Keith Stewart, aged 25, who was allegedly held in the jail, was released. Some prisoners walked out or gave themselves up shortly afterwards, but two remained.

## Disease tests begin

The most comprehensive research project mounted in a civilian community into meningitis begins today when all 6,000 people in the Gloucestershire town of Stroudhouse are asked to take part in a mass screening.

Doctors plan to take samples and throat swabs in an attempt to discover why the area has suffered an incidence of the disease up to 14 times the national average.

## Fewer books

The number of books bought by public libraries in England and Wales has fallen by a third in real terms since 1978-79, and by a quarter in Scotland and three-quarters in Northern Ireland, according to a report by the National Book Committee.

The report says these cuts mean books remaining in stock for 15 years, periodicals no longer being taken in branch libraries, withdrawal of reference books, books selected on the basis of price, and whole subject areas being abandoned.

## Fingerprint security

A device that can identify fingerprints quickly and accurately as a check for security purposes has been developed by Dr Peter Denyer of Edinburgh University.

At the moment, plastic cards and secret personal identity numbers are used to withdraw cash from bank cash point machines or gain entry into high security areas. The problem is that the card and the number does not identify who is holding the card.

Dr Denyer's device carries a glass plate on which the card holder places a thumb or finger. The electronics scan the fingerprint and compare it with a genuine print.

## Hunt for donors

Two children die of liver disease every week because of a shortage of donors and funds for transplant operations.

Now a group of parents has launched a donor recruiting campaign, called Lifeline South, led by Mr Peter Maguire and his wife Margaret from Hampshire, whose daughter Julie, aged five (right) is waiting for a transplant.

At least £1 million is said to be needed for medical equipment, research, trained staff and other facilities at Addenbrookes Hospital in Cambridge.

## Teachers may strike

Ballot forms for possible strike action over Miss Maureen McGoldrick, the suspended headteacher, have been circulated to members of the National Union of Teachers in the north London borough of Brent.

The council has refused to reinstate Miss McGoldrick in spite of a High Court decision which ruled that it had acted improperly in disciplining her. She had been exonerated by governors at Sudbury Infants School after allegedly making a racist remark over the telephone.

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A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

## 581 changes in Bill to protect investors

By Robin Oakley  
Political Editor

The Royal Assent will this week be given to the Financial Services Bill, Britain's first comprehensive scheme of investor protection, after a long parliamentary battle.

The Bill will make it a criminal offence for anyone to engage in investment business without authorisation. It lays down that the powers of the Secretary of Trade and Industry to regulate investment business can be transferred to a designated agency, the Securities and Investments Board.

That board will authorise people to carry on investment businesses either directly or as members of a self-regulatory organization, or by recognising a professional body of which they are a member.

The guiding principle is that of practitioner-based self-regulation within a statutory framework.

The Bill's progress, culminating in MF's consideration of 581 amendments by the Lords to one of the most intricate and complicated pieces of legislation in years, has made two reputations: those of Mr Michael Howard, minister responsible for consumer affairs, who was supervising his first piece of legislation, and his Opposition counterpart, Mr Bryan Gould, elected last week - at least partly in consequence - to the Shadow Cabinet.

What will emerge this week as law differs little in its basic framework from the White Paper in January 1985. But the flesh on the bones of this sophisticated skeleton has changed considerably.

In a largely good-tempered and constructive committee stage, the Government has shown its willingness to listen and Mr Howard, after a fractious start, has won the approbation of backbench specialists.

These are some of the significant changes in the course of the Bill's history:

● Instead of two practitioner-based agencies, a Securities and Investments Board and a Marketing of Investments Board, the Government decided that there would now be only the former.

● The Government has conceded that the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry may transfer to the SIB powers to prosecute offences under the Bill, and to investigate unauthorised investment businesses as well as authorised ones.

● To accommodate Tory rebels and Labour pressures for a statutory body, the Government agreed to name the SIB in the Bill, giving it "statutory recognition" while maintaining it as a private sector body.

● The Government conceded the principle of legal immunity for the self-regulatory organizations to be set up. But Mr Howard held out against the principle of immunity for professional bodies.

● The SIB is to be given power to intervene directly to alter the rules of self-regulatory organizations, subject to challenge in the courts by those organizations.

● In response to representations in the Lords, an ombudsman is to be set up to examine complaints against the SIB.

● Against the wishes of City institutions the Government has insisted on the creation of a central compensation fund to pay out defrauded investors.

The Labour Party lost its battle to have Lloyd's included in the scope of the Bill.

The SIB will be designated early next year and the self-regulatory organizations which will oversee various sectors of the financial services industry will be formally recognized later.

## BBC caught in fresh dispute on TV 'bias'

By Philip Webster and Philip Jacobson

Relations between the BBC and the Conservative Party look poised for another jolt after the disclosure yesterday that ministers are considering complaining about a drama series which Tory members allege is biased against the Government.

Mr Marmaduke Hussey, the BBC's new chairman, takes over today and already has the job of tackling the Conservative complaint about the corporation's coverage of the US raid on Libya.

Tory officials made it clear that Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, was undeterred by criticism of him among MPs and ministers over his attacks on the corporation.

Meanwhile Mrs Edwina Currie, the Under Secretary of State for Health, voiced concern about the *Casualty* programme which attracts a weekly audience of nine million viewers.

"It is a rather inaccurate representation of what happens in an accident and emergency department. We will be discussing within our department any approaches that might prove to be necessary", she said.

Such an intervention would inevitably raise new tensions in the present dispute because up to now the Government has maintained that it is a party and not a government matter.

Conservative Central Office said yesterday there had been an "enormous number" of complaints about *Casualty*, accusing it of obsession with health service cash cuts, understaffing, low pay and morale and hostility to the Government's encouragement of contracted-out ancillary services.

"People think the programme is terribly biased - the characters come straight out with all the Labour Party criticisms of the way the health service is run."

Many Conservative MPs are now calling for a truce in the dispute, believing that it will be bad for the Government to be at odds with the corporation in the run-up to the election.

But staff at Central Office are continuing to assemble a general report on a range of BBC television and radio programmes.

Over the weekend, senior members of the BBC's board of management, headed by the director-general, Mr Alasdair Milne, were considering an internal report from their television news executives that sets out a detailed rebuttal of the criticism of its performance on the Libya bombing story.

At their usual Monday morning meeting in Broadcasting House, the full management board will be going through an 8-page dossier which aims at rejecting, virtually line-by-line, every one of Mr Tebbit's detailed allegations of inaccuracy.

No formal public response can be expected until Mr Hussey and his fellow governors have fully considered the BBC's own report, but there are clear signs that top management is preparing a vigorous defence.

Faced with the prospect of fresh complaints about alleged anti-Tory content in programmes, senior executives in the BBC are increasingly convinced that a calculated campaign is under way against their freedom to make the kind of programmes they want. There was much comradely rejoicing over a speech last Saturday by Yorkshire Television's managing director Mr Paul Fox, a major figure in the commercial side of the industry who is also chairman of Independent Television News, in which the BBC was hailed as a "unique national asset".

Having been plucked from relative obscurity to fight a by-election in his home town he has done well to overcome the controversy surrounding his selection and the local Militant bogey.

While no one would pretend he is the most charismatic or inspiring candidate to step on to a by-election platform, he is competent enough. He sticks to the well-tried formula of concentrating on jobs, the National Health Service and housing.

As yet there is no obvious sign of an Alliance bandwagon. The Liberals will be hoping that by bringing up to 400 activists into the constituency at weekends they will be able to make inroads into the softish Labour vote.

Miss Rosemary Cooper, the Liberal candidate, is being portrayed as a Bessie Braddock-style candidate, a battler who can take on Labour's hard left and Mrs Thatcher.

While she has been unimpressive, and not entirely unsuccessful, in highlighting the influence of Militant within the local Labour Party, her daily press conferences have turned into a harrowing ordeal as she shows her lack of knowledge about the basics of party politics.

Her shortcomings, although embarrassingly obvious, may not count too much against her especially as the Liberals and the Social Democratic Party are poised to send up their big political guns for the rest of the campaign.

One of the surprises has been the upbeat performance of Mr Roger Brown, the barrister brought in to defend Conservative interests. After taking a pasting at the opening of his campaign he has settled down to run an admirable rear-guard action and deserves to be rewarded with a more winnable seat in the future.

General election: R. Kilroy-Gill (Lab) 24,949; A. Birch (C) 7,758; E. Neolgan (SDP/All) 5,715; J. Simmons (WRP) 246; Labour maj 17,191.



Mr George Howarth, Labour's controversial selection (Photographs: Tim Bishop).



Against the odds: Liberal Rosemary Cooper, with David Alton MP, and Tory Roger Brown.

## Apathy threatens Labour poll hope

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Apathy rather than the Militant Tendency appears to be the biggest threat to Labour's apparently safe seat with just 10 days to go in the Knowsley North by-election.

It is the lack of interest, particularly among the young who form an abnormally high proportion of the electorate, that threatens Mr George Howarth, imposed by Labour's national executive committee to fight the Merseyside seat which commanded a 17,000 majority for the party at the last general election.

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## Telecom accused by unions

By Tim Jones

British Telecom has been accused by its unions of providing a poorer service since its privatization. The criticism comes in the wake of local call charge increases and as the National Communications Union considers industrial action over a 10 per cent pay claim.

A report by the British Telecommunications Unions Committee, which represents unions employed by the company, levels six charges against Telecom.

It claims that the cost of telephone calls to the ordinary subscriber has been forced up; new charges for a variety of engineering services have been introduced; Telecom's buy British policy has been abandoned, putting British jobs at risk; research and development has been cut back; standards of service and safety have been deliberately lowered and that conditions for employees have worsened.

Mr John Golding, general secretary of the National Communications Union, with 161,000 members, said: "We believe that higher prices, new charges and lower quality of service are faults which will not be cleared until BT's top management stops putting profits first."

The Department of Trade and Industry is leading moves to strengthen links between government purchasers and suppliers of goods and services to secure better quality, better designed products and enhance government attempts to get value for money. The Government will mobilize its purchasing clout to lever improved performances from suppliers. Ministers believe it could have far-reaching effects on competitiveness.

The Public Purchasing Initiative has been in preparation for two years and is headed by Mr John Brookes, Under Secretary for Trade and Industry, who disclosed the Government's intentions in a speech in Birmingham at the weekend.

The Ministry of Defence and the Department of Health are the first targets in the new drive.

Departments are to be asked to pay special attention to new product and process developments, to specify requirements in terms of performance required rather than stipulating detailed designs and to maintain an even pattern of ordering.

The discussions with the health department will cover the purchase of equipment for hospitals and consumables.

## Yard faces questions over TV allegation

By Stewart Tisdler  
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard is to face questions over its connections with an important London criminal who is also a police informant.

The investigation will follow the showing tonight of Granada TV's *World in Action* programme entitled "The Untouchable".

Yesterday Mr Clive Soley, Labour MP for Hammersmith and an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, confirmed that he would be taking up the programme's allegations.

The programme may also be followed by a call, possibly from a senior former police officer, for an investigation into the handling of the criminal by a chief constable from outside the Metropolitan area.

The programme examines the career of Roy Garner, who is serving three years for his part in a £2 million VAT gold fraud and who was denounced several years ago publicly as a top league London criminal by the then head of the Yard's detective force during an application for a gun licence.

He is believed to have received at least five reward payments totalling £250,000 for giving police information.

But he was also himself investigated for armed robbery, arson, and conspiracy to pervert the course of justice in the murder trial of an associate while he was being used as an informant.

The programme has been compiled from material gathered more than a year ago by the BBC Television *Brass Tacks* team. The BBC decided not to show the programme after approaches by the Yard, which was said to be worried about the image of the police.

The BBC denied they had been pressured into withdrawing the programme but said it had legal problems. The researcher who made the programme resigned and went to work for *World in Action* who took up his investigation.

Last week Garner is reported to have been taken from Ford open prison to Scotland Yard for an interview. A senior Scotland Yard source said yesterday that it was policy not to discuss informants.

## New drive on public purchases

By Our Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is about to embark on a concerted drive to improve the quality of public purchasing, on which Whitehall departments, the nationalized industries and local authorities spend £40 billion a year.

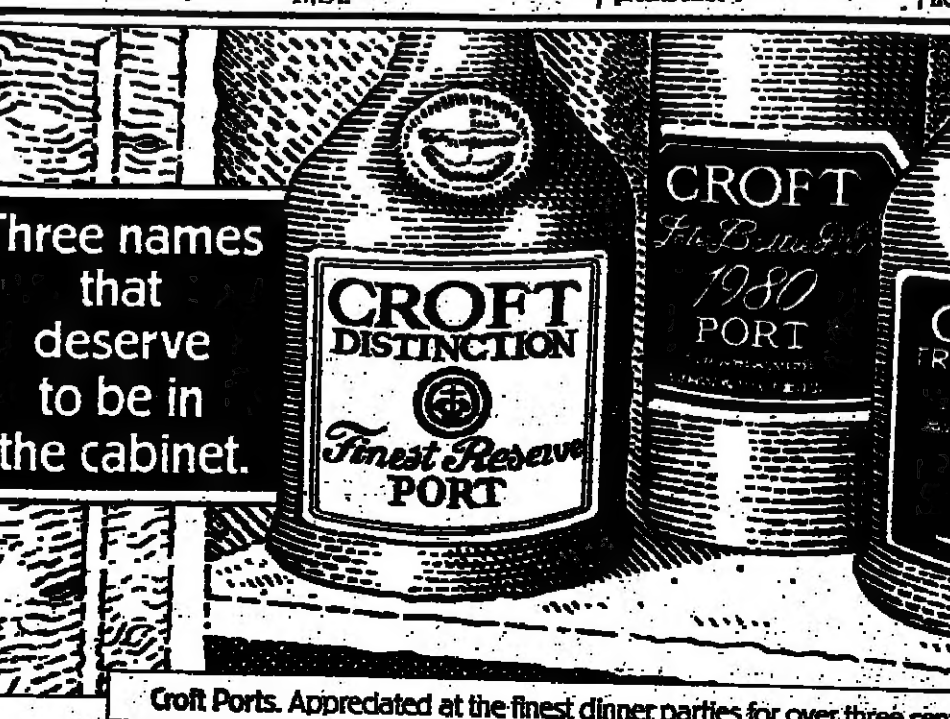
The Department of Trade and Industry is leading moves to strengthen links between government purchasers and suppliers of goods and services to secure better quality, better designed products and enhance government attempts to get value for money. The Government will mobilize its purchasing clout to lever improved performances from suppliers. Ministers believe it could have far-reaching effects on competitiveness.

The Public Purchasing Initiative has been in preparation for two years and is headed by Mr John Brookes, Under Secretary for Trade and Industry, who disclosed the Government's intentions in a speech in Birmingham at the weekend.

The Ministry of Defence and the Department of Health are the first targets in the new drive.

Departments are to be asked to pay special attention to new product and process developments, to specify requirements in terms of performance required rather than stipulating detailed designs and to maintain an even pattern of ordering.

The discussions with the health department will cover the purchase of equipment for hospitals and consumables.



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## Portfolio —Gold— Late share move adds to winners

On both the medical attendance and examination reports, Scottish Life has inserted a clause asking whether the applicants have suffered from or had any tests for any form of sexually transmitted diseases, including Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

"Often the applicant tells the medical examiner whether they are homosexual, or it is picked up from the examination," Mr Talac said.

If applicant was gay, whether or not he had the Aids virus, Mr Talac said he would personally offer the policy for reinsurance. "We are not prepared to take the risk, but we would offer it to another company." If the applicant had the Aids related virus, he or she would automatically be refused reinsurance.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.



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## Reformers aim to strengthen control of Bar in new election

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A group of barristers who took control of the Bar Council, the barristers' executive body, last year, under the reforming slogan, Campaign for the Bar, are to field more candidates in elections for the new general council.

The elections this month will be for all 90 members of the new governing body, the General Council of the Bar, created after a report by Lord Rawlinson, QC, which will come into force on January 1.

The general council will replace the Bar Council and the senate of the Inns of Court. For the first time, judges and benchers representing the four Inns will be excluded. There will also be better representation for the young and provincial barristers, with only the practising Bar eligible to stand.

The campaign group, which won 62 per cent of the 14,000 votes cast last year, was elected on a ticket of radical reform and a more aggressive, trade-union-like stance.

Under Mr Robert Alexander, QC, the present Bar chairman, who is succeeded by Mr Peter Scott, QC, on January 1, most of their concerns have been met. But Mr Malcolm Fortune, the group's spokesman, said yesterday there were still matters to be tackled. "If 1985-86 was a watershed in Bar politics, 1986-87 is likely to be just as important."

This year the Bar Council has reformed its constitution to make it more answerable to members, adopted a higher public profile with the use of public relations consultants,

and taken an active role in lobbying on proposed legislative changes, including legal aid fees.

The new body will have to face a number of issues, including new fee negotiations with the Government, prosecution fees and the Crown prosecution service, the organization of chambers, reforms to working practices, judicial appointments and protection for the junior Bar.

The reform group will field 20 candidates, including four QCs, for the 39 general places (as opposed to those reserved for specialist groups such as the Criminal Bar Association), all of whom it describes as "committed" candidates.

In its manifesto the campaign says: "The Bar's interests have yet to be fought for. The new General Council of the Bar is going to have to continue and develop the work so far done. It must become an effective and vigorous thriving organization."

In its election manifesto, the group claims that a proposed private member's Bill by Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, to abolish practices which separate the two branches, would effectively produce a "fused" profession.

Barristers, who will receive postal ballot papers for the elections from November 8 to 16, are urged to vote.

The administrative headquarters of the Bar is also being revamped, with the appointment of Major-General John Mottram, a former Royal Marine officer, and a 25 per cent increase in staff.

## SDP lawyers call for Bar reforms

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Radical reform of the legal profession and end restrictive practices between solicitors and barristers is called for by the Social Democratic Lawyers' Association in a report published today.

The report, drawn up by a working group of five barristers and five solicitors, calls for solicitors to have the right to appear as advocates in all courts and for an end to the system of Queen's Counsel.

There should be a single qualifying examination for all law students, who would not have to choose whether to be barristers or solicitors until they qualified and solicitors with experience as circuit judges should be eligible for the High Court bench, the SDP report says.

Barristers should be allowed to accept instructions from members of non-legal professions and they should be allowed to form partnerships.

The working party, which was chaired by Mr William Goodhart, QC, was split on three key issues including how far to extend solicitors' rights of audience in the higher courts. But a majority "believe that all restrictions on

solicitors' rights of audience should be abolished," the report says.

The working party says it is very likely that an independent consultant Bar would survive in the absence of formal demarcation rules. But it accepts that it would almost certainly be reduced, which it says is "not necessarily undesirable".

The working party, which includes three members of the Association of Liberal Lawyers, says that if its proposals to abolish restrictions on rights of audience are accepted, there would need to be a transitional period of some years.

A "big bang" solution could threaten the Bar by leading to a panic rush by solicitors' firms to bid for its outstanding members. Barristers would need time to become established in partnerships.

Among its other proposals, backed by a majority of the working party, was that building societies and other lending institutions should be allowed to provide conveyancing services for their own borrowers in some parts of the country.

### Firearms in crime: 1

## Use of guns has nearly trebled in 10 years

A worrying aspect of the latest criminal statistics to be published this month will be the use of firearms. In the first of two articles, Mark Ellis looks at the trends behind the figures

An increase in the use of firearms in crime will be highlighted when the latest statistics for England and Wales are published by the Home Office.

Politicians and pressure groups will seize on the opportunity to air their views on law and order, but the debate is unlikely to cast much light on the complex web of trends or to tackle the alarming growth.

The steadily increasing ownership of shotguns is expected to reach a new record, exceeding the 819,333 certificate holders in 1984. Yet the use of shotguns in crime is not expected to have increased correspondingly.

Criminals favour pistols and sawn-off shotguns, where the barrels are not more than 24 inches long, as well as imitation or starting guns to commit a rising number of offences involving firearms.

Offences involving firearms in the 10 years since 1974 have almost trebled to 8,376, but the chances of a member of the public being confronted by a gun-wielding criminal are slight.

Crimes involving firearms accounted for about one-quarter of 1 per cent of all offences notified to the police in 1984, the latest year for which figures are available.

Air weapons were used in about two-thirds of offences, pistols in 15 per cent and shotguns in 12 per cent. The remaining 7 per cent involved

the use of a rifle, imitation or other weapons.

Pistols are increasingly used in robberies in preference to shotguns, possibly because they are easier to hide and to handle, with air weapons, mainly pellet guns, dominating the statistics for criminal damage and less serious cases of injury.

Three groups of offences account for 94 per cent of crimes involving firearms. They cover less serious cases of violence, criminal damage to the value of more than £20 and robbery. The remaining 6 per cent includes murder, burglary and sexual offences.

The trends show a decrease in less serious cases of violence, a steep rise in criminal damage, which might be misleading because of the effects of inflation on the arbitrary £20 limit for recording cases.

Record numbers of attempted murders involving firearms, 320, and murders, 67, were reported.

The use of legally held shotguns in crime is usually confined to crimes of passion and the shooting of relatives.

The figures present a disturbing, if not frightening, picture of increasingly violent crime and yet Britain is far from a gun-toting country with ownership of a wide range of firearms either prohibited or vetted by the police.

Tomorrow: Guns lobby



The River Avon at Salisbury, made famous by the painter John Constable, is being plundered of medieval artefacts and archaeological remains, according to Mr Robert Key (above), the city's Conservative MP.

monument — the first time a river bed would have enjoyed such protection.

This he believes would stop parties of people who have been seen at weekends digging holes and looting the river bed of its treasures.

Groups from as far away as East Angles and Kent are believed to have dug up items including medieval door keys, coins, tokens, letter seals,

pilgrims' badges and riding spurs.

Mr Key has angrily denounced what he calls the "rape" of the Avon, which he says "contains a unique archaeological record of the life of the city from medieval times".

Mr Peter Saunders, curator of the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, said the digging had gone beyond a fun

weekend activity.

"They are selling these artefacts to dealers in London simply for their own personal gain," Mr Saunders said.

Another politician taking a keen interest in the debate is Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister. His elegant period home in Salisbury Cathedral Close runs down to the Avon.

(Photograph: Peter Trivelpiece)

## Appeal to return copyright to artists

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Arts Council, has appealed to the Government to abolish anomalies in artists' copyright law which has been condemned as insupportable and repugnant.

He has written to the arts and industry ministers amid mounting speculation that long-awaited legislative reforms to copyright law have been squeezed out of the parliamentary timetable.

His appeal comes after an unprecedented six-month campaign by the Arts Council, with the backing of the Royal Academy, for abolishing Section 4 (3) of the current Copyright Act.

Sir William said that the Arts Council has presented a substantial case for abolishing the section which would give back to 30,000 artists in Britain the ownership of copyright which they lose when works of art are commissioned at present.

He said there was a fundamental principle at stake.

There is a general principle in the Copyright Act that the author of a work should have first ownership of the copyright. But Section 4 (3) makes an exception for commissioned portraits, drawings, oil paintings and photographs.

## Commons to debate Bill on trespass

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs  
Correspondent

Amid a last minute flurry of controversy, the Government will be seeking powers in the Commons tomorrow to tackle peace convoys and other trespassing groups.

MPs will be asked to endorse a government amendment to the Public Order Bill for a maximum penalty of three months in prison or a £1,000 fine.

The National Council for Civil Liberties has said the move is wrong, in principle and would turn "many peaceful travellers into criminals".

The Government will seek to show, however, that police powers to evict will be more limited than is realized.

It will argue that, before taking action, the police will need to have a reasonable belief that those present have the common purpose of residing on the land for a period. An officer must also believe that reasonable steps have been taken by, or on behalf of, the occupier to ask the trespasser to leave.

Finally, the police also have to establish one of the following: damage to property, threatening or insulting behaviour, or the presence of 12 or more vehicles.

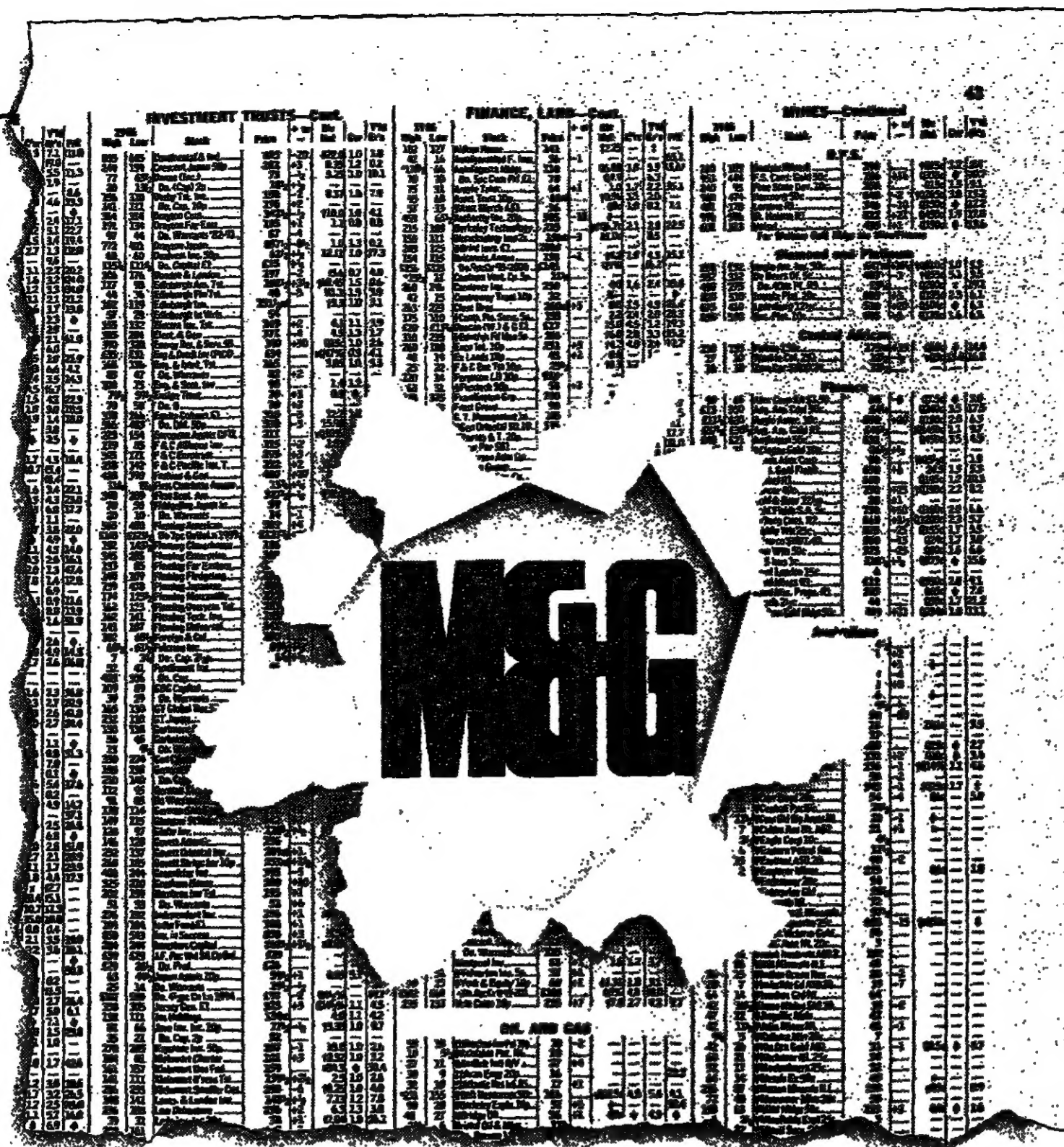
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## High-priced docklands property to subsidize inner city regeneration

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

An ambitious scheme to provide high-priced homes in London's Docklands which will help to subsidize lower priced shared ownership houses and rented accommodation is being considered by the London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC).

The scheme could be applied in all parts of the country which have a problem with urban or inner city regeneration. It would involve the public and private sectors combining in a way that both the Government and the Prince of Wales, after his comments on housing last week, would approve.

Known as SHARE, Social Housing Asset Renewal Exchange, the proposed scheme for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets is the idea of Assured Developments, a non-profit making organization which is a co-venture by a team of architects and professionals.

The concept has the full support of Mr John Patten, the Minister of Housing. Tower Hamlets also favours it, and it is being put out to tender with four other schemes by the LDDC.

Under the plan for a prime riverside site on the Isle of Dogs, a total of 275 flats

would be built at full market value, with the generated surplus, forecast in the region of £5 million, used to fund the rehabilitation of 1,000 run-down inner city homes without cost to the local authority. It already has the backing of a leading building society.

The essence of the scheme is a balance, on a four to one ratio, of low and high cost homes.

That is based on the shared ownership properties being



sold at a price affordable by those on average earnings living in Tower Hamlets, about £7,000-£9,000, meaning properties at around £20,000-£21,000.

The scheme has been developed by Mr Alan Edgar, a director of Assured Developments, and sprang from the knowledge that local authorities were finding it impossible to undertake repairs and improvements to their property after cutbacks in public sector finance.

The formula involves non-profit making agencies, such as housing associations, carrying out high value developments in high cost areas. Profits are then ploughed back to subsidize the building of new homes, or improvement of existing properties, for shared ownership or rent.

Mr Edgar said that in London, in particular, local people were being priced out of the market because of high cost pressure created by more and more people wishing to live in the attractive housing projects emerging near the Thames. He added that this new balanced approach offered a solution to help people on average earnings to find a home.

He believed that the combination of a non-profit making developer and public/private sector partnerships, is the key to success.

"Our scheme will be particularly attractive to people living in run-down council estates. Additionally, as in Docklands, the concept could be applied not only elsewhere in London and the South-east, but also on a smaller scale in other parts of the country which have a problem with urban or inner city regeneration."

## Hope for Bonnie Prince Charlie's hideaway



James MacQueen, a member of the family that supplied Bonnie Prince Charlie with the boat he used to flee from Skye after the failure of the 1745 rebellion, with his son, Robert, outside the roofless Mougnot House, Skye, which he and his partner, Mr Robert MacLusaidh, plan to repair (Photograph: Tom Kidd). Inset: the house in 1954.

Two successful businessmen have dedicated their lives to restoring a derelict eighteenth-century house on the Isle of Skye where Scottish heroine Flora MacDonald attempted to hide Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Mougnot House, in the remote Highlands of the Inner Hebrides, was the home of the chief of the MacDonald clan, Sir Alexander MacDonald, and it was to there that Flora fled "Over the Sea to Skye" with the Stuart Young Pretender to the British crown after the battle of Culloden in 1745.

Mr Robert MacLusaidh and Mr James MacQueen were driven by that famous last line of the Skye boat song, sung by many children from the nursery upwards, to search for their ancestry on an island steeped in history.

After the battle Flora and the Prince, who was dressed as a maid, travelled over the Scottish Highlands for several weeks before sailing from Uist in the Outer Hebrides to Skye

## Skye ballad inspires scheme to repair ruin

By Angella Johnson

to seek help from Sir Alexander's wife, Lady Margaret. She did not share her husband's love for the English and was a secret Jacobite supporter.

That journey is now an established part of Scottish folklore, captured in the song written by Harold Edwin Boulton in 1884, and popularized by the local fishing community.

Speed, bonnie boat, like a bird on the wing  
Onwards the sailors cry:  
Carry the lad that's born to be King  
Over the sea to Skye.

When Mr MacLusaidh, aged 40, visited Skye last April in search of his family roots - his ancestors had fought in the battle of Culloden - he was enchanted by its rugged landscape and remote beauty.

He said: "I came here looking for a link with the past and grew to love the simple old-world atmosphere of the area, with its tenant crofters and wild countryside."

He resigned his directorship of a construction company in Edinburgh and remained on the island.

Soon afterwards he met Mr MacQueen, aged 45, a joiner from Lancaster, who had moved to Skye in 1981 because of what he described as "an invisible pull to my roots" after he suffered several coronary attacks.

## Computer sale boosts health group budget

By Keith Hindley

The sale by Trent Regional Health Authority (TRHA) of computer programs it has developed has boosted its patient care budget by more than £20,000.

TRHA software is now in use at 40 national health service installations and has been selected by the RAF for its hospital management system at RAF Halton.

Last Easter, the Trent authority made agreements with Islet Ltd, of Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, and Silicon Lab, of Birmingham, to adapt and market various TRHA software packages. They have been "exported" to six of the other 13 regions in England, and to Scotland.

The commercial partnership has brought other benefits. "The effort saved by these deals has made the benefits available to our district staff much earlier than if we had used our own resources," the Trent computer manager, Mr John Peyton, says.

## Court battle over levy

By Ian Smith

A county court challenge may force left-wing Sheffield district councillors to abandon their policy of levying a special tax against council home buyers.

In a test case, which is being closely followed by the 3,800 people who have so far successfully cleared administrative hurdles set up by the council to obstruct home ownership, one buyer is contesting the council's right to impose amenity charges on new owners.

Another 150 summonses are outstanding, some alleging non-payment of the charges since they were introduced in 1981.

Bills averaging £23 per annum have been received by council house owners to cover grass cutting, landscaping, maintenance of communal

television aerials and neighbourhood garage blocks.

The council, led by Mr David Blunkett, member of the Labour National Executive Council, argues the costs are already built in to council house rents, so tenants who have opted for private ownership must now contribute to maintenance out of their own pockets.

But members of the Right to Buy Association, set up to fight what they describe as a financial obstruction imposed only to dissuade home buyers, say they will go to prison rather than pay.

They have sought support from Mr John Patten, the Minister for Housing, and received a letter of support, in which Mr Patten describes the council levy as "blatant intimidation" and promises

the backing of the Department of Environment in the association's legal battle.

Only about 200 home owners have so far paid the levy and in almost every case, the association says, it is because the owners are elderly couples frightened of legal repercussions.

The association also points to what it describes as a farcical anomaly dating back to 1984, when for 12 months Conservative councillors won control of the district authority from Labour for the first time in half a century.

During their brief period in office, the Tories dropped the levy, which now means one owner may face no maintenance bills while his next door neighbour faces court action for refusing to pay.

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## WORLD SUMMARY

## Prison escape bid foiled in Cyprus

Nicosia (AFP) — Two grenades and other explosives have been found in Nicosia prison, where they were to be used in an escape bid by the killers of three Israelis on a yacht in Laraca marina in September 1985, Cypriot security services said yesterday.

The arms were found in the exercise yard near the prison block used by Muslim prisoners as a place of worship.

The three members of the Palestinian commando who carried out the killings were Briton Ian Davison, aged 27, Khalid Abdel Khatib, aged 28, holder of a Syrian passport, and Abdel Hakim Sando Khalifa, aged 29, holder of a Jordanian passport. They were all given life sentences.

The security services said Cypriot nationals could also be implicated in the escape attempt.

General Demetrios Matafias, commander of the Greek Cypriot National Guard, has resigned amid reports of disagreement with political leaders and is being replaced by Lieutenant General George Politis, a former intelligence chief from Athens (Reuters reports).

## 25 killed, 100 hurt in Pakistan rioting

Karachi — At least 25 people have been killed and more than 100 injured in three days of ethnic rioting in Karachi and Hyderabad, which showed no sign of abating yesterday (A Correspondent writes).

Twelve were seriously injured when troops fired on curfew violators and fresh incidents of violence were reported during a two-hour curfew relaxation.

The situation is also tense in curfew-free districts. Shops and vehicles have been burned and roads blocked at many places by rioters.

## Aid deal Protest for Kabul flops

Geneva — Delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are to work with the Afghan Red Crescent Society in setting up a Kabul rehabilitation centre for disabled combatants (Alan McGregor writes).

This will be followed by the dispatch of a surgical team, so re-establishing an ICRC presence which, apart from brief occasions in 1980 and 1982, has been notably absent since Soviet forces occupied Afghanistan at the end of 1979.

Madrid — The Spanish Communist Party acted as the principal sponsor of an anti-Nato and anti-US bases demonstration yesterday which attracted a much smaller and less enthusiastic crowd than similar gatherings in the past (Harry Debellias writes).

A few thousand men, women and children straggled down the broad Princessa Avenue, waving flags of the Spanish Republic and various left-wing organisations.

## Tripoli kidnap Polling boycott

Paris (AFP) — The Chadian opposition leader, Mr Goukouni Weddeye, has been kidnapped after being seriously wounded in Tripoli in a gunfight with Libyan soldiers, a leading aide said.

Mr Goukouni and some close associates were taken from their residence to an unknown destination, on the pretext of meeting Libyan leader Colonel Gaddafi.

Tunis (Reuters) — Tunisians voted yesterday in general elections boycotted by the opposition and certain to result in an overwhelming victory for President Bourguiba's ruling Destourien Socialist Party (DSP).

The poll is the first since five years ago, when opposition parties were allowed to challenge the DSP for the first time in more than 20 years.

## Seoul revolt charges

Seoul (Reuters) — More than 1,000 South Korean students are expected to be charged in connection with last week's Seoul campus revolt against President Chun, a police official said yesterday.

He said that of about 1,500 demonstrators being questioned in 22 police stations across the capital, more than two thirds faced charges under the tough National Security Law, which carries a maximum death penalty, and laws banning illegal protests and violence.

Police detained 1,268 students on Friday after 7,000 riot police stormed five buildings at Konkuk University.

## Few mourn death of a scourge of the Jews

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

General Mieczyslaw Moczar, aged 72, one of the most persistent contenders for the Polish leadership and an architect of the virulent anti-Semitic purges of 1968, died on Friday night, mourned by few.

The politician, who was being treated at a special Interior Ministry hospital in Warsaw, died of leukaemia. Despite the past ideological feuds between the current party leadership and Mr Moczar, the television news gave a surprisingly full tribute to the former security police official.

Mr Moczar, a pre-war Communist, fought in partisan units against the Germans and

emerged after the war as secret police chief in Lodz, a major textile producing city in central Poland. In 1948 he was briefly a Deputy Minister of Security, but his police — and his party — career took off after 1956 when he was first deputy, then full Interior Minister.

From this power base — and drawing on the support of the War Veterans Association — he challenged Mr Wladyslaw Gomulka for power, stirring up a crude anti-Semitic campaign to embarrass the party chief in 1968. Thousands of Polish Jews and liberal thinkers lost their jobs or were forced into emigration.

## Pretoria links drink to crash

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg

South Africa claimed at the weekend that alcohol was found in the blood of at least two Soviet crew members of the plane which crashed on October 19, killing President Machel of Mozambique and 33 other people.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr R F "Pik" Botha, also alleged that the crew were hampered by obsolete equipment on the aircraft, a Soviet-built Tupolev TU-134, and failed to make proper use of navigational aids.

Mr Botha said he had decided to make these "facts" known because of widespread allegations that South Africa had been responsible for the crash.

President Kamda of Zambia, speaking after a meeting of frontline states in Maputo, the Mozambique capital, last week claimed there was "circumstantial evidence" that the South Africans had lured President Machel's plane off course by "electronic interference". It crashed in the Lebombo

Mozambique yesterday angrily denied allegations by Mr R F "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, that the Soviet-built plane in which President Machel died had obsolete equipment (Reuters reports from Maputo).

An expert said the Tupolev TU-134 had been manufactured in 1980 specifically to be used as a presidential jet and was equipped with modern electronic equipment.

Hills, a few hundred yards inside South Africa, as it was returning President Machel from a visit to Zambia. The most convincing non-sister explanation is that the pilot made a detour to avoid a severe thunderstorm and then lost his bearings.

Mr Botha said the plane was not equipped with an automatic ground proximity warning system which alerts pilots if they descend below a specified altitude.

The unusually-operated instruments on the plane were set at zero, according to Mr Botha, so the crew had no warning that the plane was

## Superpowers meeting to test wills

From Andrew McEwen Vienna

The first test of the political will of the superpowers to build on the Reykjavik foundations will take place in Vienna this week.

The European Conference on Security and Co-operation, which opens tomorrow, brings together Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, for the first time since their leaders parted without a handshake in Iceland.

By Thursday night, they will have held at least one and possibly two sessions of talks, and may well have set the tone for the coming months.

American officials regard the Vienna encounter as a "weather-vane", while Soviet diplomatic sources view it as "very important". The most optimistic assessment is that it could refresh the mandate of the Geneva negotiators.

For the foreign ministers of 35 other nations, gathering for the conference opening, it offers hope of much-needed clarification: three weeks of contradictory statements from Moscow and Washington have left many diplomats wondering precisely what was achieved at Reykjavik.

Initial optimism that President Reagan and Mr Gorbachov had changed the course of East-West negotiations, even if agreement eluded them, faded as differences of interpretation multiplied.

There has been a notable lack of Soviet action in Geneva. While the US has tabled its proposals at the strategic arms talks, Mr Viktor Karpov, the chief Soviet arms negotiator, has been absent.

In Washington there has been a dispute as to whether President Reagan agreed in Iceland that all nuclear weapons should be scrapped over 10 years, or only all ballistic missiles (retaining nuclear bombs and shells). The probable answer is that he allowed his private desire for a



Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister and his wife, Nanuli Raschdenowa, arriving in Vienna yesterday for the CSCE conference.

nuclear-free world to be clear to Mr Gorbachov.

The confusion has been compounded by a lack of unanimity within Nato. While publicly offering President Reagan every support, European allies are less than convinced.

The British Government is willing to accept an agreement to scrap all intermediate nuclear missiles — Soviet

SS 20s and American cruise and Pershing 2 weapons — on the basis that the benefits outweigh the risks. It also supports the US proposal for reductions of strategic weapons to 1,600 launchers and 6,000 warheads.

However, there is concern in Whitehall that while the stated US position is acceptably cautious, at least during the five years, there is an

unstated "dream element" in President Reagan's thinking. His dream is thought to be similar to Mr Gorbachov's aim for a nuclear-free world, with the difference that the President sees the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) as the guarantor against nuclear "cheating".

Mrs Thatcher is expected to remind the President at their Camp David meeting this

month that she considers a nuclear-free world to be an unrealistic aim for the foreseeable future.

The Government believes a 30 per cent cut in strategic weapons feasible and a 50 per cent cut possible, but complete elimination of missile defences would leave Western Europe vulnerable to superior Soviet conventional forces. It is reluctant to take at face value Soviet proposals for vast cuts in conventional forces from the Atlantic to the Urals.

If the Russians really wanted such comprehensive disarmament, they would have demonstrated good faith at the MBFR (mutual balanced force reductions) talks in Vienna, it is argued.

The thorniest issue remains the one on which the Reykjavik talks foundered — the interpretation of the 1972 ABM (anti-ballistic missile) Treaty. The Soviets insist on a narrow definition, leaving the Americans free to test laser weapons in the laboratory but not in space.

President Reagan's rejection of this demand on the grounds that it would block development of SDI, coupled with Mr Gorbachov's position that there could be no package agreement without it, led to deadlock.

Immediately after Reykjavik, it appeared that there had been a misunderstanding. Mr Karpov, visiting London, told the press that an agreement could be made separately. Later there was a change of time: such a deal could be negotiated, but not signed until there was a package including SDI.

A high British official now believes Mr Karpov who misunderstood and that there was no deliberate plan to spread confusion.

Moscow has since suggested that "laboratory" could be defined as all land-based testing, but this would not satisfy the Administration. One reason is that this would leave Soviet scientists free to continue their own laser weapon tests, which are land-based.

## Reagan hopeful on arms control

From Michael Binyon Washington

President Reagan said at the weekend that prospects for a strengthened peace between the US and the Soviet Union were better now than at any time in the past 40 years.

He said he and Mr Gorbachov made more progress in Iceland than their negotiators made in two years. "It's no longer a matter of 'if' we reach agreement, it's now a matter of 'when', he said.

The two leaders made "major gains" in addressing key issues, and the US was now building on these. Everything the US proposed at Iceland was still on the table — Washington was ready to move forward on a 50 per cent cut in strategic forces, on eliminating intermediate-range missiles in Europe and on scrapping ballistic missiles on both sides during the next decade.

Mr Reagan said he had asked Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, to discuss these and other issues with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, when the two meet in Vienna this week.

"Every time our countries meet we have that opportunity. We will use this meeting to solidify and advance the progress we made," President Reagan said. His optimistic assessment is clearly timed to encourage voters to support his Administration's foreign policies.

● MOSCOW: Pravda accused the US Administration yesterday of depending on the "billions of dollars" profits generated by the arms race (A Correspondent writes). The paper said this was demonstrated by the US commitment to SDI.

## THE VOLKSWAGEN LT 31, AND HOW IT'S CURING A WASTING DISEASE.

"You have to be strong inside to live alone stuck in a wheelchair on the top floor of a tower block. At one time I felt like a prisoner in my own home: I didn't get out for weeks on end. I got a bit fed up, though I still had Chad, my songbird, for company."

In Britain, one household in seven is inhabited by an old person living on their own. One old person in three has no close relative. It is easy to understand that loneliness, among the old, is epidemic.

"After my husband died I felt I was just wasting away from loneliness. I used to just sit watching the shadows cross my sitting room wall. I knew I should be getting out and about more, but how, and where to? It's not easy, not with a walking frame."

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"Old age takes away family, and friends, and your mobility, till there you are, just with the telly. And not all of us like telly, you know, we prefer people."

To find out more about our work, or to send a donation, please write to Help the Aged, 25th Anniversary Appeal, Freepost, 62651, St James's Walk, London EC1B 1BD.

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## Energetic Reagan tries to rally Republicans in face of Senate rout

From Michael Binyon, Washington



### Reagan's name on the bullet

President Reagan appealed at the weekend for voters in tomorrow's congressional election to cast their ballots in an attempt to end the apathy that threatens to produce one of the lowest turn-outs in years.

As the polls pointed to a very close race in many key states, with the Democrats edging ahead of the Republicans and poised to resume control of the Senate, the President threw himself energetically into the effort to rally Republican loyalists.

He took a campaign rally in Orange County, the deeply conservative area around Los Angeles, that everything he had achieved in politics began with his victory there in 1966. He was not elected to be a six-year president, however, and he urged voters to prevent the Democrats blocking his measures in his last two years.

"If the other party regains control of the Senate, they could well drag us right back to the same pit we left behind," he said.

In a sharp and uncharacteristically personally attack on Senator Alan Cranston, the hard-pressed Democratic incumbent in California, President Reagan called on voters in his home

Robert Nelson, aged 23, was arrested just ahead of President Ronald Reagan's visit to Spokane after police found a bullet labelled "For you, Mr President" in his hotel room, the Secret Service said at the weekend (AFP reports).

He has been charged with threatening the President. In his car police found a loaded revolver.

state to support Mr Ed Zschau, the Republican challenger. "It's about time we put an individual in this Senate who reflects the spirit of California instead of the vestiges of collectivism."

He called Mr Cranston, for whom he has strong personal antipathy, "an architect of America's military decline," who had voted against the death penalty for terrorists and put his faith in "regula-

tions, controls and the federal bureaucracy."

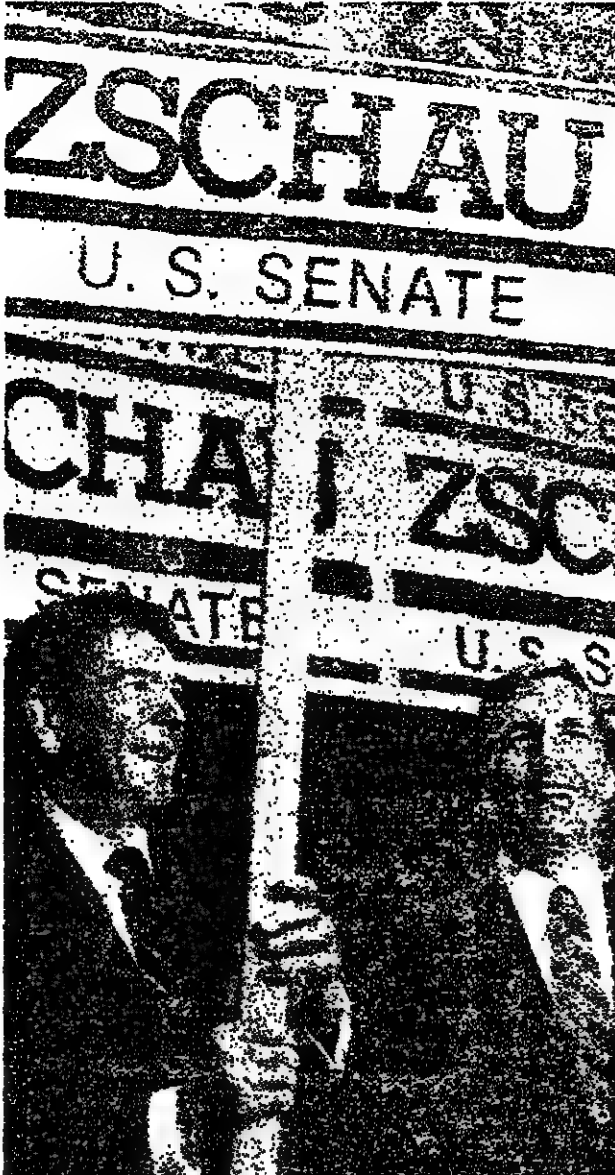
He called him a "long-time leader in the 'blame America first' crowd," and accused him of opposing the liberation of Grenada, opposing every strong action needed to protect US security and playing fast and loose with the lives of intelligence agents and those who protected America.

Mr Reagan's exhausting campaign appearance in marginal states in the West are intended to boost the chances of Republicans. Although, as he says, this is the last political campaign of his life, it is also one of the most vital if he is not to become a lame duck President in his last two years.

But polls have shown that though the President remains enormously popular, even in Democratic-held states, his speeches make only a very small difference to the support for the Republican candidates.

However, he has chosen an appropriate moment to announce measures to boost his Administration's popularity. In the prairie and farm-belt states he has promised more relief for farmers. In the arid states near the Rocky Mountains he has promised support for vital water projects.

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President Reagan holding up a campaign sign for Mr Ed Zschau, a Senate candidate from California.

## Senate control lies with US farm vote

From Bailey Morris, Washington

As the American farm vote goes, so goes control of the US Senate—the plan in this mid-term election which is racing towards a frantic close.

The conventional wisdom of pollsters, daily taking the temperature of US voters on the eve of the election, is that economic issues, not "Star Wars" or summery, will be the deciding factor.

It is in the American "heartland" in Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Oklahoma, and other states suffering a depression in the agriculture and energy industries that the Democratic bid to regain the Senate will be decided.

But as election day draws near, no-one is certain how R. V. Barmann, a Missouri grain farmer, or Michael Allen, the manager of Dallas's Energy Club, will vote. Both men have shown up in national surveys as symbols of the growing concern over the sluggish US economy.

In early autumn, as the US trade deficit surged towards a record \$170 billion, concern among voters was high. America's status as the world's largest debtor nation for the first time since 1914, was often in the news; the jobless rate was rising to 7 per cent and the economy falling, that is growing by only 0.6 per cent in the second quarter of the year.

These were the numbers that led Roland Smith, an Oklahoma farmer, to express his fear over the falling status of America. "We are no longer standing tall," he said.

A national poll also showed that Smith and other farmers did not believe politicians had the ability to do anything about their plight. "Words and unfulfilled promises, the same old thing," said one Washington State farmer. Don Nelson said in an interview with Farm Futures magazine he was going to vote against all incumbents, regardless of party.

In recent days, however, following the release of more optimistic economic data, the polls have taken a turn.

A Democratic drive to foster a revolt against the economic policies of a popular President appears to have stalled. Voters worry about the fiscal budget deficit and the proliferation of personal debt, but they are divided over solutions.

The most recent polls reveal a decline in the number of voters who expressed pessimism over the course of the economy. A Washington Post/ABC News poll in late October showed that those pessimistic about the economy outnumbered the optimists by

only 28 per cent to 23 per cent. This compared to figures taken just three weeks before when a much larger ratio of pessimists outnumbered optimists by 35 per cent to 25 per cent.

This shift is largely attributed to new economic data showing that US growth improved in the third quarter, growing at a rate of 2.4 per cent, and that the burgeoning trade deficit bid at last began to decline. In September the trade deficit fell to \$12.6 billion, the lowest level in five months.

White House officials seized the moment to proclaim that the US economy was again on track, heading towards stronger growth next year.

Tomorrow's election result will determine how seriously voters heeded these remarks. Although Mr Reagan is riding another wave of personal popularity, polls show that this acceptance does not necessarily transfer to his policies.

Indeed, one of the more interesting trends in this election is the campaign by Republicans to distance themselves from the President's policies.

In Iowa, Senator Charles E. Grassley was an early and harsh critic of the Reagan farm and defence policies. He put so much distance between himself and the Administration that his opponent, John Roehrick, found few areas of attack. The latest polls favour Grassley to win. His tactics have been repeated in other states where Republicans have been sounding very much like Democrats in the run-up to the election.

While Mr Reagan strums the country, criticizing Democrats, "they-spenders who act like they had four credit-cards in their pockets," Republican candidates take a different tack. A recurring theme is the ability to "get things done" as used by Senator Alfonse D'Amato, a New York Republican, in television adverts.

These so-called "pork-barrelled" ads, stressing compassion for constituents and the ability to bring them new bridges, funding for roads, additional social security benefits, have become a Republican staple.

Republicans learned early in the campaign that they must project an image of government caring for constituents in order to ease the fears of Americans who have been told that their standard of living is going to suffer drastically as a result of the effects of the trade deficit, the largest in the history of the world.

## Democrats have good chance to take Senate

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Opinion polls only a few days before the mid-term elections show that the Democrats look likely to defeat the Republicans in at least four key states, giving them a real chance to resume control of the Senate, where the Republicans have a 53-47 majority.

The parties are battling voter apathy and polls have shown that more than a third of the electorate said had not paid much attention to the campaign, with only 25 per cent being actively interested. In the last mid-term elections, four years ago, 71 per cent paid a lot of attention and 27 per cent said they had little interest.

The chairman of both parties said yesterday they did not think the release of Mr David Jacobsen, the US hostage in

Beirut, would make much difference to the result.

Mr Paul Kirk, the Democratic national chairman, said it would have "very little impact". He said people would rejoice and be glad, but this election was about electing senators, congressmen and governors. Other concerns would bring voters to the polls.

Mr Frank Fahrenkopf, the Republican national chairman, agreed. "We want to wish the families the best, but we also have other hostages that we should be concerned about. I think for their safety, perhaps, partisan politics should stay away from this issue right now."

Foreign policy and major domestic questions have played little part in the campaign.

### Boston secession move

## Blacks to vote on new city

From Paul Valley, Boston

Ninety-five per cent of the black population of Boston will be asked to vote tomorrow on whether its boroughs should secede and establish a new independent city, which has been given the working title of Mandela.

The proposal, on which black activists have raised sufficient support to require tomorrow's referendum, has rekindled some of the emotion which made the city one of the most notorious centres of racial conflict during the bustling controversies of the sixties.

Most observers think there is little chance that the notion of Mandela, Massachusetts, will win favour. But notwithstanding the outcome, the vote is assuming national significance as a symbol of the growing depression and degradation of the inner city areas to which America's urban blacks seem condemned.

"This could apply to Harlem, to parts of Detroit, of Chicago and other cities," said Professor Melvin King, of the Department of Urban Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the city's leading black politicians. He is in favour of secession.

Other sections of the black community, led by the more established clergy and wealthier black businessmen, oppose it on the grounds that the system would foster racist feelings in the city, where blacks and whites already allege that certain areas of the city are unsafe for them.

"This is not a racial issue. It is an issue of land control," said Mr Andrew Jones, a violinist and television producer who is one of the prime movers of Mandela. "Integration and job opportunities were the issues of the sixties. Gentrification and displacement are the issues of the eighties."

The vote is to be taken in the 10 boroughs of which Roxbury, five minutes from the expensive real estate of downtown Boston, is the centre. In its heyday it was the smart residential area, but now many of its magnificent wooden mansions are tumbledown, boarded up or razed by an epidemic of arson blamed on greedy landlords seeking insurance money (a former Boston fireman was convicted of 33 cases on their behalf).

Today it is occupied by the black and Hispanic communities and it is dilapidated not only physically. Its unemployment rate is double that of Boston and its crime rate, especially drug dealing, is substantially higher. About one third of its residents live off welfare.

"The city authorities have given Roxbury the lowest priority in terms of schools, housing and health services. They are about to close down its railway line and reopen it a mile away in a white business area. Racism is too strong in Boston. The only way we can succeed is to secede," said Mackie McCleod, a communications worker with the Civil

Liberties Union of Massachusetts, who is black and a Roxbury resident.

"Otherwise the black community will be pushed out just as it is being pushed out of three other downtown areas."

The background to this may be civic neglect but the mechanism is economic. In the downtown areas it happens through the financial muscle of major business institutions seeking new office space. In Roxbury it has begun through gentrification.

Finance houses, seeing the value of their properties quadruple, have begun to foreclose on their old clients in the area so that they can realise the profit on investments which until recently seemed poor.

The white city fathers are appalled by the prospect of losing 25 per cent of Boston, including the highest percentage of undeveloped land in the downtown area. They have issued a report which claims that Mandela would start with a \$135 million (\$36.4 million) deficit (its share of the overall city debt) and with few businesses to tax would require a rate rise of 61 per cent, which would fall on ordinary residents.

The city of Mandela is not an immediate prospect. Even if there is a "yes" vote the result will not be binding upon the State Legislature. But either way it calls attention to a problem at the heart of America's cities which is not going to disappear of its own accord.



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## Argentina in search of anti-UK strategy

From Ed. Cat, Buenos Aires

The foreign ministers of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil met yesterday to map out a common strategy in response to the British Government's decision to declare a 200-mile exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands.

The session, near the Uruguayan resort town of Punta del Este, ended a weekend of frantic diplomatic activity by the Argentine Government in its attempt to isolate Britain on the Falklands issue.

The Argentine Government has sent two high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials to explain its position to a number of governments, including those of Spain, Italy, France, Holland, Algeria, and Zimbabwe.

The Foreign Minister, Señor Dante Caputo, who took part in the Punta del Este session yesterday, met the US Under-Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Mr Elliott Abrams, on Saturday to discuss the latest developments. As was the case during the Falklands war, there is an underlying suspicion here that the US is supporting Britain despite Washington's claims to neutrality on the issue.

At the weekend, Buenos Aires sent London a formal

## Buenos Aires protests over fishing curbs

By Nicholas Beeston

Argentina officially protested to Britain at the weekend and rejected the 150-mile fishing protection zone imposed around the Falkland Islands last week.

In a diplomatic note sent to the Foreign Office through the Argentine Embassy in London, Argentina said the British move had "unforeseeable" consequences.

A Foreign Office spokesman said only that the note was similar to the protest statement released in Buenos Aires on Wednesday.

Argentina claims sovereignty over the Falklands and their fishing grounds.

The British measures mean fishing vessels must be granted licences by the islands before they can operate in their waters.

the fishing pact. The doubts were expressed during a closed-door session on Friday between Señor Caputo and leading members of Congress.

The leader of the Centre Democratic Union, Señor Alvaro Alsogaray, said he had serious questions "about the manner in which the Foreign Ministry had conducted the issue of the Falklands, and about foreign policy in general."

Other politicians too wondered aloud whether the Government had considered all the possible consequences of its fishing agreements with Moscow and Sofia.

Señor Caputo has insisted that all possible British reactions to the fishing treaties, which commit the Argentine Government to provide port facilities for the Soviet fishing trawlers, were carefully studied. Nevertheless Buenos Aires was clearly surprised by the British measures and has sought numerous explanations for them, including possible US involvement and Mrs Thatcher's internal political problems.

The new military committee set up last week in response to the British move met for the first time at the weekend. Fears have been raised that the committee, composed of the President, the Defence Minister and top military commanders, has given the armed services a new prestige which they had lost following their defeat in the Falklands war.

● **Pure solidarity.** President Alan García of Peru arrives in Buenos Aires today to bring "a message of support and solidarity" for Argentina's stand on Britain's fisheries limit around the Falkland Islands, the Public Information Secretariat said in a statement yesterday (Reuters reports).



Firemen attempting to extinguish a fire at a chemical plant beside the Rhine at Basle on Saturday night. People within a 12-mile radius were confined to their homes until the fire, which produced a toxic smoke cloud, was brought under control.

## Basle chemical fire hits 14

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Fourteen people were treated in hospital after inhaling fumes released by a chemical plant fire beside the Rhine at Basle on Saturday.

Only "minute traces" of toxic chemicals have been detected in air, soil and water tests after the storage depot fire at the Sandoz Company's Schweizerhalle plant.

The smoke cloud billowing from explosions during the blaze, which sparked flames 200 ft high, was dispersed by the wind as it passed over neighbouring West German and French territory.

The "chemical catastrophe" alert, obliging some 400,000 people to remain in their homes with windows tightly closed for four hours until it was lifted at breakfast time on Saturday, left only a pungent odour — "like a mixture of rotten eggs and burning coffee" — and a Rhine tinted red by chemicals in the water from the hoses draining into the river.

The depot contained 815 tonnes of agricultural chemicals including pesticides. Many people experienced irritation of the throat and eyes, but the worst sufferers were fish, exterminated en masse near the plant. A fish farm lost its entire stock.

The stench and alarms woke people within a 12-mile radius. Local radio broadcast a "stay indoors" warning. The plant is only three miles from the city centre.

During the alert Swiss customs officers on the nearby frontier wore gas masks, motorways and the main station were closed, and public transport suspended.

It took 150 firemen seven hours to control the fire. ● **VIENNA:** Seventeen people were killed and 19 taken to

hospital for emergency treatment after an accident yesterday at a Bulgarian chemical plant near the Black Sea port of Varna, 250 miles north-east of Sofia (Reuters reports).

There was no indication of how the people were killed or whether the accident had caused a pollution alarm or forced evacuations.

The official Bulgarian news agency, BTA, said a Government-appointed commission had started to investigate the accident and to help to put the works back into normal operation.

In an apparently co-incident move, Sofia Radio said early yesterday that the management of the country's chemical industry had been sacked for incompetence.

Diplomats said the plant was rarely publicised in the Bulgarian press and information on what it produced was not available.

## Swedes stay cool on bugs

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Sweden's protest to the Soviet Union over the bugging of its Moscow Embassy is unlikely to affect its long-standing intention to improve relations with its superpower neighbour, diplomats said yesterday.

At least 30 microphones were found, apparently installed when the embassy was built in 1972, and a "serious" protest note was handed to the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, Mr Boris Fankin.

However, the Swedish Government appeared anxious that the incident should not jeopardise talks next month on territorial rights over a disputed area of the Baltic Sea off the island of Gotland.

## Death as Eta hostage freed

Vitoria (Reuters) — Police yesterday freed unharmed an industrialist kidnapped by Eta Basque separatist guerrillas. A police official was killed and a guerrilla injured in a gun battle, Basque government spokesman Señor Emilio Alzola said.

Señor Juanito García Andoin, Director of Police Affairs of the Basque autonomous government, died when shots were exchanged with guerrillas holding the industrialist, Señor Lucio Aguinagalde, in a cave near this northern city, Señor Alzola said.

## Pirates back

Warsaw (AFP) — Radio Solidarity, the pirate station run by the underground remnants of the banned trade union, broadcast dissident poems and songs on prime-time television in Warsaw at the weekend, according to reports from several parts of the capital.

## Czechs flee

Hamburg (Reuters) — Nine Czechoslovak citizens left a Soviet cruise ship after it docked here and requested political asylum.

## Students die

Khartoum (Reuters) — Four students and a policeman were injured here when police fired bullets and tear gas to disperse student demonstrators protesting against rising prices and food shortages.

## Siege death

Munich (AP) — Police stormed a Munich apartment and shot dead an armed man who had held his ex-girlfriend hostage for 36 hours, authorities said.

# Man Friday. Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

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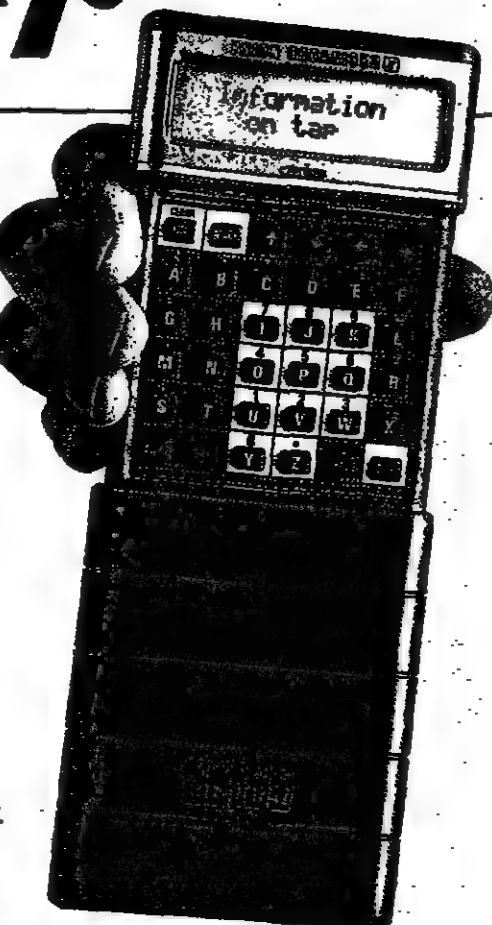
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## Mystery carries haunting echo from the past

## Murder of British teachers leaves French police baffled

From Philip Jacobson, Dinan

A bedraggled bunch of wild flowers in a plastic bag marks the spot on the edge of a maize field in Brittany where the heinous cycling holiday of Lorraine Glesby and Paul Bellion ended in their cold-blooded execution with a .22 bullet in the back of the neck. The two British teachers, who were engaged, were last seen alive in mid-August.

The makeshift bouquet, laid by someone from Lanvalley, the nearest village in the remote corner of the Arvin Valley where the apparently motiveless murders took place, reflects the very real sorrow felt by the villagers for the families and friends of the victims, who were both employed in Norfolk schools.

"Please write in your newspaper that all of us here still grieve deeply for these two innocent young people," said M Louis Gantier, the mayor, assistant in this pretty town south of St Malo, as we stood in pouring rain where a hunter's dog had found the half-naked corpses, gagged and roped together, with their hands bound.

"Please tell them that we hope with all our hearts that the vile criminals responsible are brought to justice." But nobody knows better than M Jacques Gaudin how difficult this will be.

M Gaudin, a calm, likeable professional aged 40 and head of the Police Judiciaire — the equivalent of the CID — for the whole of Brittany, was put in charge of the case by M Charles Pasqua, the French Interior Minister, after local police made something of a mess of the preliminary investigations (beginning with their failure to cord off the scene of the crime from neighbours).

Speaking from his Rennes office, M Gaudin was adamant that his department had thrown every possible resource into the hunt for the British couple's killers. "You must understand the difficulties involved in this case," he said.

"At the time of year this terrible thing occurred, Brittany was bursting with French and foreign tourists, literally hundreds of thousands of people on the move. It is extremely difficult to recreate the movements of just two people, especially since they appear to have set up their tent outside organized camping areas. Because of this, we still don't know precisely how long their bodies were lying in that field, though it appears to have been for several weeks."

Stabbing with his finger at the topographical map of the area on the wall, he explained how his investigation had been organized. "First, we began a minute search on the ground, starting with a circle of 10 km diameter. We knew by then what else besides their bicycles had not been found with the bodies. We also used a police helicopter, police divers in the River Rance and in the many pools and lakes in the

## APPEL A TEMOINS LA POLICE JUDICIAIRE



A police poster at the youth hostel, where the murdered couple was supposedly heading, appeals for help in the inquiry.

area. I assure you, we really went through it with the utmost thoroughness."

According to M Gaudin, 36 police have been working on the case more or less full-time. "I don't need to tell you that this represents many many men hours. We have had well over 100 responses to our public appeals for information."

The first objective, he said, was to recreate the route that led the teachers from their last known location, a cottage some 35 miles from Dinan, towards a pre-booked ferry passage from St Malo and their deaths among the six-foot-high stalks of maize.

"We have issued hundreds of leaflets appealing to witnesses, we have broadcast appeals on TV and radio, and published them in the local press," M Gaudin said in answer to suggestions that the French police were not taking the case as seriously as they might.

"Every response we have followed up, anyone offering information is interviewed, their statements taken. After sifting out the obvious mistakes, possible leads which we have followed up to the utmost of our ability. But I have to say to you that we still do not have any positive clues in this formidably difficult case."

As M Gaudin unhappily acknowledges, the murders are not going to help the region's efforts to attract tourists. "Not exactly good propaganda, is it, especially in an area renowned for British family holidays?"

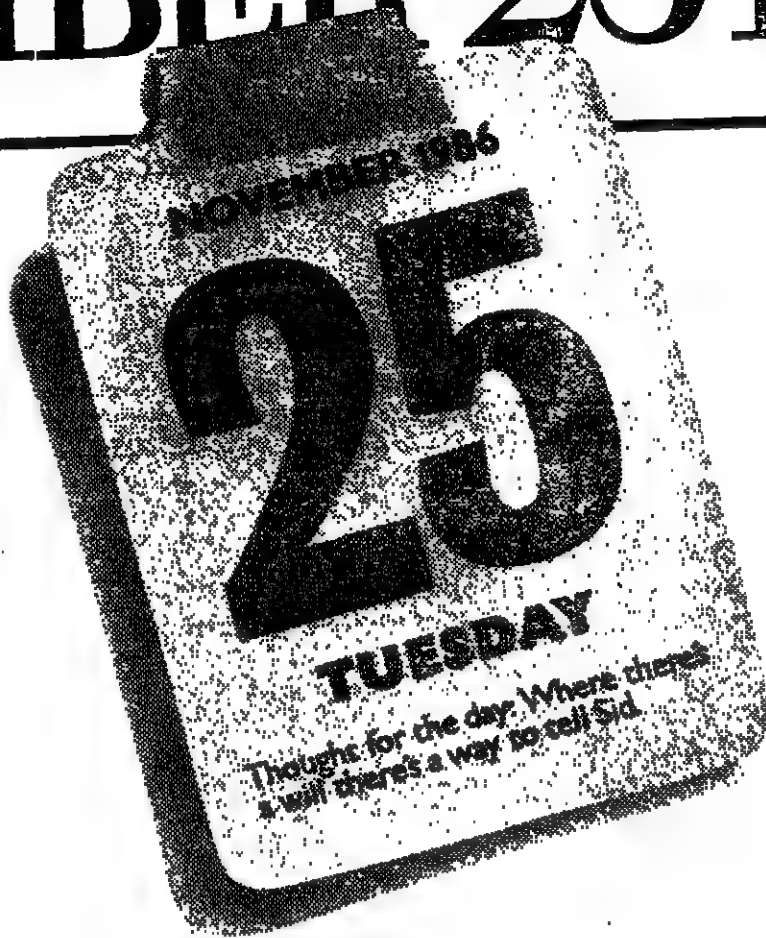
Like everyone else I spoke to locally, M Gantier found it hard to accept that there may be a merciless killer in the midst of his community. "We are gentle and hospitable people here," he said. "We don't have the same crimes as the big cities." Yet at the back of his mind — and, one suspects, that of M Gaudin — the brutal murder of 23-year-old Lorraine Glesby and 38-year-old Paul Bellion echoes a haunting note from the region's past.

In the summer of 1975 a couple of Belgian tourists, Mr and Mrs van Arpen, were killed when shot in the back of the neck with the same type of rifle just a few minutes drive away. It is said that the police officer in charge of that case was convinced that the van Arpens were killed by church robbers they had chased upon. Although their car was soon found, other personal possessions have never turned up and nobody has ever been seriously questioned, let alone charged, over the killing.

M Gaudin frankly acknowledges that a multiple murderer may be at large in his patch. (It is certainly true that an unwieldy hunting rifle is not the usual weapon of a "professional" criminal.) On the other hand, however, he argues that the killer (or killers) may have chased upon the tracks leading to the lonely maize field.



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## Opinion polls confounded as Sir Joh works his folksy spell

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen confounded opinion polls and the media at the weekend, and confirmed his status as the most successful of Australian politicians by winning an election which, unless mortality intervenes, will extend his premiership of Queensland to 21 years.

Sir Joh's victory was an emphatic rejection by the electorate of allegations of corruption within his National Party administration.

The 75-year old peanut farmer's victory was even more clear-cut than in his last great triumph, 1983, when he broke an alliance of 15 years with the Liberal Party and, despite dire warnings of catastrophe, won power in his own right. Once again, the "Sir Joh" phenomenon has been demonstrated to defy all known opinion polls.

The devoutly conservative premier, who has made his political life a crusade against "creeping socialism" in central government, said the result meant the end was in sight for the Hawke Labor Government.

"Our assault on Canberra begins tonight," he said. The victory would "give people in other states some hope of regaining freedom and overcoming socialism".

"The message for Mr

Hawke is make the best of it while you are there, because you won't be there for much longer," he said.

In the end, the notorious Queensland gerrymander — which concentrates voting power in the conservative farming areas which support Sir Joh — had less of a distorting effect on the outcome than had been the case in the past.

With 80 per cent of the vote counted by last night, the indication was that the Nationals had increased their share of the vote by 0.4 per cent to 39.4 per cent.

The party is expected to have between 48 and 51 seats in the new 89-seat parliament.

The Labor Party again received the highest percentage of votes — around 41.8 per cent, although this was 2.5 per cent down on 1983. Mr Neville Warrington, who became the seventh Labor leader to be seen off by Sir Joh, said there was something wrong when a party could gain an absolute majority with the support of less than four out of 10 voters.

The biggest loser was the Liberal party, which had seemed resurgent in opinion polls and had been tipped to hold the balance of power in a hung parliament. The increase in the Liberal vote by 2 per cent to 18.4 per cent was far less than forecast.

## Star Wars quiz for Craxi in Peking

From Robert Grievies, Peking

Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, said at the weekend that his Chinese hosts had questioned him at length about Italy's involvement in the US Strategic Defence Initiative.

Italy was the fourth country to join the US in Star Wars research, after Britain, West Germany and Israel. China has so far refused to participate.

Signor Craxi said Chinese officials told him they were uncomfortable with the American pursuit of Star Wars since, in their view, the Soviet Union will soon be forced to engage in similar research.

The Italian Prime Minister said the Chinese also reiterated their position that they, along with the nations of Western and Eastern Europe, should pursue a foreign policy that is independent of the policies of the two superpowers.

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Premier, said China respected Italy's achievements in the international arena. "Italy has made active contributions in promoting European unity, relaxing world tension, pursuing disarmament and in maintaining stability in the Mediterranean," Mr Zhao said.

Signor Craxi described Mr Deng Xiaoping, aged 82, China's senior leader, as acting "like a young man bursting with energy". He praised Mr Deng for China's new "highly pragmatic and flexible approach" to domestic and international issues.



President Corason Aquino greeting well-wishers after attending Mass at the grave of her assassinated husband, Benigno, at a memorial park yesterday in a suburb of Manila.

## Rebel truce offer to Aquino Army suspicions over 100-day lull

From Keith Dalton, Manila

A 100-day ceasefire, the first ever proposed by Communist guerrillas, was received yesterday by President Corason Aquino's Government with cautious welcome, while the Philippines military responded with suspicion.

The proposed truce, drawn up by the Communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), was presented on Saturday as the rebels' counter-proposal to the Government's earlier 30-day unconditional ceasefire. This was rejected by the leftist coalition which represents the outlawed Communist Party and its military wing, the New People's Army.

The Government's formal response is expected early this week after President Aquino, her three-member negotiating panel and defence and military officials study the truce terms.

"It's a welcome development," the Cabinet Executive Secretary, Mr Joker Arroyo, said.

Military officials initially questioned the wisdom of a 100-day truce starting on December 10 — International Human Rights Day.

"It's too long. In that time they can re-group, re-equip and recruit," one high-ranking officer said.

Although the Communists said five "talking points", which prefaced the truce guidelines, were not demands, they would form the basis of the rebels' proposal to be discussed before or during the cessation of hostilities.

They include the disarming of civilian militia and military units, alleged to be "notorious violators of human rights", and the confinement of local police units to purely law enforcement activities.

In an apparent softening of their previous stand, the rebels made no specific demands for the disbandment of the entire 55,000-strong civilian Home Defence Force or the withdrawal of government troops from areas the rebels claim to control.

But these issues could be taken up later, the NDF negotiator, Mr Satur Ocampo, told journalists at a press

conference shrouded in secrecy.

He said Mrs Aquino's recent threat to impose a deadline on the peace talks did not influence the stepped-up pace of the secret dialogue which stopped for several weeks after the September 29 capture of the alleged leader of the Communist Party, Mr Rodolfo Salas.

A preliminary agreement on safety and immunity guarantees for the NDF negotiators is expected to be signed shortly.

After excluding the military from the initial talks, the Government is expected to come under strong pressure to include the Army in the formal ceasefire discussions.

Meanwhile, the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, yesterday denounced as "a veiled blackmail scheme" American reports alleging that he diverted for personal use US aid funds.

He said the allegation, widely reported in Manila newspapers, was apparently intended to make him stop criticizing the Aquino Government which last week won renewed pledges of support from the Reagan Administration.

"I shall not be silenced or intimidated by any designs to prevent me from serving the national interest," Mr Enrile said in a press statement.

The US Justice Department has confirmed that Mr Enrile is being investigated but has refused to comment on US press reports that the investigation involves his alleged diversion of US aid funds for the purchase in the late 1970s of two San Francisco apartments worth more than \$1 million (£700,000).

● **Jungle battle:** At least 20 guerrillas and two soldiers were killed when government troops backed by helicopter gunships attacked a rebel camp in the southern Philippines, military headquarters said in Manila yesterday (Reuters reports).

Seven soldiers were wounded in a two-hour gun and rocket battle in the jungles in Lanao del Norte province.

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### Brainpower or Manpower?

These days, we place a lot more emphasis on intelligence and keen observation work. This applies just as much to



Communication and information systems are now computer-based.

the bobby on the beat as it does to the special units we have specifically formed for the task.

Like the criminal fraternity, we're always on the lookout for new ideas we can turn to our advantage.

The Neighbourhood Watch Schemes that are proving to be so successful are just one example.

Micro-chip technology is another.

A lot of routine investigation is now done by computer, tracing fingerprints, checking on stolen cars, cross-referencing information to find a common link — that sort of thing.

The traffic in central London would be even more of a nightmare if it weren't largely computer controlled.

Our central Command and Control complex and the communication links with local police stations have all been computerised, too.

In short, the Met is a very sophisticated machine. And it runs on brain power as much as manpower.

### Who needs brains on the beat?

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lady who wants to throw both of you into the street below. Even facing a mugger with a knife requires a bit of quick thinking before you put your self-defence training to the test.

Most people would say you'd have to be barmy to do it. The reverse is nearer the truth.

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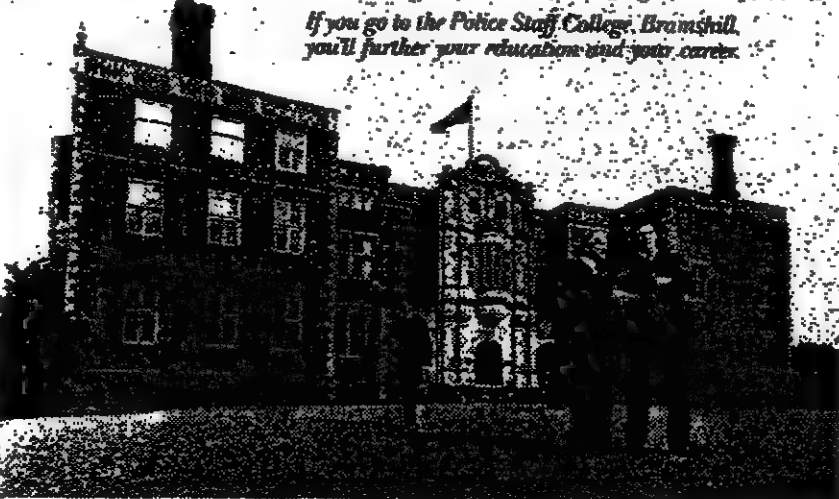
As well as plenty of common sense, you'll need a strong sense of fair play, a genuine desire to help others, an agile mind, a fit body and in some situations, a well developed sense of humour wouldn't go amiss.

### What's the reward?

In the Met, you'll have to do things others wouldn't do for any amount of money.

On the other hand, what could match the satisfaction of putting away a really nasty villain, helping to reduce the tensions in a multi-racial community, or cheering-up a lost toddler with an ice-cream?

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## Bankruptcy the spur for Mrs Zhou Shenyang enjoys new industrial revolution

From Robert Grievies, Shenyang

China's new economic theories are being put to the test in the northern city of Shenyang. Robert Grievies reports in the first of two articles.

In late October, cold weather begins its assault on this heavily industrialized city in Liaoning province. Near the railway station, next to a memorial column topped by a small bronze Soviet tank, old men carry bundles of sticks, peddlers beat small cymbals to bring customers from their homes and commuters hunch over bicycles as they are

receive a yield of 9 per cent per annum at the end of two years. Buyers of three other bonds may opt for a yield of only 2 per cent for the right to take part in a lottery that carries a top prize of 8,000 yuan, down from 20,000 yuan when the market opened.

Across town, at the Shenyang Hardware Casting Factory, the factory's manager, Mrs Zhou Guiying, aged 46, talked about how her factory had been warned that it would be declared bankrupt if it did not become more efficient.

The municipal practice of declaring inefficient factories bankrupt began in August, when the Shenyang Anti-Explosive Apparatus Factory was declared insolvent and its plant and machinery sold off.

Twenty of its 71 employees were allowed to retire on pensions, 20 were moved to other businesses at their request, one was accorded disability pay and the remaining 30 are looking for work.

Mrs Zhou's plant was founded in 1963 by six women from a peasants' commune who, she said, utilized the slogan "Save Ourselves by Production". By 1982, through a combination of mismanagement and political interference by the city, the plant had ground to a halt, in the process accumulating debts of 229,000 yuan.

Mrs Zhou, formerly a worker at the plant, was named its manager. "We did not have enough money or enough products to sell."

Last year, the city issued a yellow card warning, which

## China's economic laboratory Part 1

lashed by fierce winds from Inner Mongolia.

With a population of 2.6 million, Shenyang ranks as the second largest city in China's north-east, an area of three provinces — Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang — which were once better known as Manchuria. Today, the region is China's Ruhr valley.

Although its history stretches back 2,000 years, Shenyang first became industrialized after the Japanese occupied it in 1931. After the Soviet liberation at the end of the Second World War, the locals began expanding existing Japanese factories.

Despite its industrial heritage, practically nothing in Shenyang's narrow, dirty streets, flanked by dilapidated brick houses and rundown factories, hints at its role as China's laboratory of economic reform.

Since August, a bond market, China's first, has thrived in the city and a Shenyang factory has been allowed to go bankrupt, the first in the People's Republic. Since 1984, about 130 municipal factories have been leased to individuals in an effort to improve the city's industrial efficiency.

Recently, Shenyang issued 14 regulations aimed at improving the investment climate for foreign businessmen, complementing 22 similar regulations that Peking had issued for the entire nation.

The bond market, located on the ground floor of a dingy, seven-storey building at 223 Municipal Government Road, is divided into a bond exchange centre and a secondary market, according to Mr Chen Jushan, the deputy manager of the Shenyang Investment Trust Company, which runs the market.

Customers who buy bonds and hold them for the maximum interest rate allowed



stated that if the factory did not have enough money or real estate that could be sold in the event that it went bust again, it should be closed.

"I felt I was to blame and could not raise my head," Mrs Zhou said. But the workers asked her to stay on as director. She agreed, on condition that the workers studied what had gone wrong and agreed to work harder.

They did. Last year the factory enjoyed net earnings of 15,200 yuan on revenues of 340,000 yuan. This year, revenues are projected to total 350,000 yuan.

● **Tomorrow:** The new enterprise.



100



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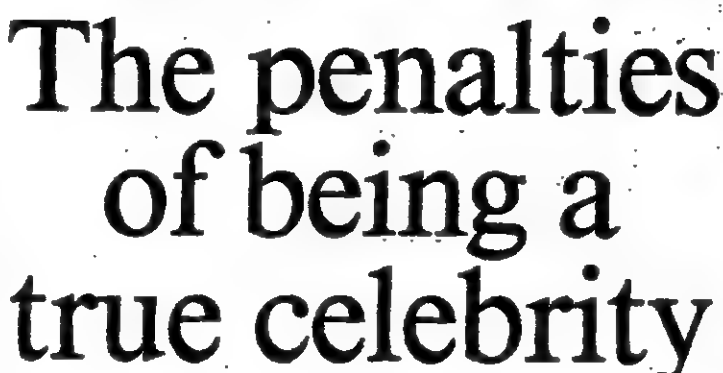
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Nigel Mansell and Nelson Piquet, drivers of the Canon Williams-Honda Team are two members of the ICI Team of Champions, developing "Tactel" fibre for sports and leisurewear.



## Jeremy Kingston

Liszt and Haydn, the most often misunderstood of all the important musicians, for all their differences resemble one another in this, that their biographies offer too little



With Liszt, listeners and performers have to be selective in a room where other great composers usually did the work themselves: the wheat has to be separated from the chaff. When much has been said, there remains, at least in the piano music, a rich harvest of pieces whose scope, boldness and colour are unmatched. Creations such as the B minor Sonata, the *Années de Pèlerinage*, the *Variations on Weinen, Klagen, Sorgen, Zagen*, *Mossanyi's Gräugeleit* or *Bagner des Euxes*—to mention but

German monopoly, his compositions were short on "germanness." Finally, 20th-century purism until recently only let original works pass and preferably those which contained no rhetoric, no apotheoses and no arpeggios. Arrangements are no longer unrespectable. But, had Liszt left nothing more than *operatic* paraphrases and Lied transcriptions behind him, he would by now be almost as forgotten as Thalberg.

"Unfortunately, with no other of our great composers is the effect so easily downloaded on the reader."

Unlike Mozart's, for example, Liszt's music reflects the man with unusual directness — and not merely the composer himself, for it also holds the mirror up to the moral nature of its executant.

Legends and calumnies wound themselves around Liszt's personality, as they did around Paganini's. The fairy-story of his aristocratic descent dissolves into smoke on closer inspection, as does the "authenticity" of his illegitimate offspring. Liszt lived in a social and literary environment

● This article by Alfred Brendel, originally published in the *Neue Züricher Zeitung*, is the foreword to a pictorial and documentary biography of Liszt by Ernst Burger.

[illegible]



## THE ARTS

GALA  
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Gala concerts have more of a reputation for eternity than for entertainment, but the Royal Philharmonic Society, celebrating the "United Kingdom Presidency of the BBC", held many fascinating events, how much delicate manoeuvring went into selecting the music.

There was Britten's *Les Illuminations*, catering neatly for French and British interests, and Heather Harper singing it — so the Irish vote was safe. The Italians would have been pleased by hearing Berio's tongue-in-cheek (I think) orchestral variations on Boccherini's "Ritorno notturno di Madrid", and the fact that the original Boccherini celebrates Spanish military efficiency would surely have gone down well in Iberian diplomatic circles.

The Germans, of course, had the lion's share: Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, and Karajan's arrangement of the "Ode to Joy", which is now apparently the official "BBC Anthem". This BBC Symphony Orchestra delivered with an understandable lack of conviction. One's only regret was that the Life Guards trumpeters — who heralded the Royal party's entrance into the Guildhall — obviously had nothing Greek or Belgian in their fanfare repertoire.

Still, this was high-class musical fare for a Sunday lunchtime. The conductor, Lothar Zagrosek, favoured a vigorous, full sound in Beethoven. The finale lacked sheer virtuosity, but there was subtlety about the hushed preparation of the first movement's recapitulation, and some delicious chattering work in the slow movement.

*Les Illuminations* found Heather Harper in top form: her grasp of the British vocal idiom is, these days, almost unchallenged. One could imagine a more tortured performance, but Harper's dignity suited this occasion.

Richard Morrison

So Auntie got fed up with being taken for granted, demanded a far less, drained her, squatted on her buttocks, waited for her music, and shouted "Now look!". If the BBC's Russian Season, which started yesterday, makes more people notice Radio 3, then it will have been useful. But radio needs these special events, however artificial, for more than publicity purposes: it needs them in order to create a purpose for itself beyond that of decorating the hours, and perhaps it needs them too as a stimulus to producers' imaginations.

In this case the choice of theme is opportune. Slowly, very slowly, the Soviet musical machine is moving away from Socialist rigidity and discovering that the prestige of the USSR is not totally undermined if a few avant-garde pieces are allowed to be heard in the West. But there is still very little music by living composers, other than the most artistically reactionary, to be heard on record, so that this is an area in which the BBC, by promoting concerts and broadcasting tapes, can help shed light.

To judge from the schedules, the chance and the responsibility have been seized, and contemporary music will be strongly featured. There are, inevitably, some small signs of the pressures involved in collaborating with the Soviet authorities. For instance, Andrey Volkonsky, scion of the noble family, who last a family member, was born in 1940, would still seem to be *persona non grata*, and though we are being spared Tikhon Khrennikov's heavy-weight expressions of socialist realism, there has been found for the quite abysmal Mary Queen of Scots opera by Sergey Slonimsky, despite the renege piece received when it was presented at the Edinburgh Festival a couple of months ago.

But if that is the price for a wide view of Alfred Shnitke and Sofia Gubaidulina, then it is a price worth paying. Shnitke may by now be a

Paul Griffiths introduces the BBC's Russian season

## Revelations of secret Soviet modernism

relatively familiar figure, in that his chamber and orchestral pieces have been heard regularly in this country since the early 1970s, allowing us to form an impression of a questioning, technically very adept composer. A Russian Peter Maxwell Davies with a twist of surrealism. Even so, the Russian month will provide an unusual concentration of his music, including all three of his quartets, to be broadcast on successive Wednesday afternoons, and other pieces in late evening concerts.

We should, at the end of it, be well prepared for the British premiere of his First Symphony, to be given by the BBCSO with Russian jazz players in the Festival Hall on December 17.

Gubaidulina belongs to the same generation as Shnitke (both are in their fifties) but, though she has been acclaimed in Germany, her music is so far much less known here. The Radio 3 series will certainly change that, and the prominence of her works in the programmes suggests promisingly that someone believes in her, and I shall certainly be listening out on November 13 for her *Fortune-telling* for gypsy singer and orchestra. There will be more forays into what she has described as a "secret, hidden, even arcane" inner world in other programmes, and again at the end of the month at the Huddersfield Festival.

Gubaidulina has not been chary of describing her music in terms of a specifically female perception, and

its privacy and intensity might evoke comparisons with the great women poets Russia has produced in this century. Possibly there is a similar connection in the music of the rather younger Elena Firsova, though so far her preferred poet has been Mandelstam, whose words she sets in a work commissioned by the BBC for this season and included in the Nash Ensemble's broadcast concert on November 10.

Of course, the Russian Season includes a great deal other than contemporary music. The world is not much shaken, though, when Tchaikovsky or Prokofiev is This Week's Composer, or when operas by Rimsky-Korsakov are relayed, or even when a complete cycle of Shostakovich's quartets is broadcast. This is the Russia we know, and the Radio 3 we know. The highest interest will be in aspects of Russian musical culture that had previously been "secret, hidden, even arcane", like the staging of the Glinka Kapella heard in yesterday's live broadcast from Leningrad, or like the Easter liturgy of the Old Believers to be broadcast on November 16, or like the music of the new believers who are proving the continuing urgency of musical expression in Russia in the generations after Shostakovich.

Diane Hill reports on the return of two great septuagenarians to the Paris theatre

## Touchingly tender

La Maison du lac  
Montparnasse

Katharine Hepburn's and Henry Fonda's Oscar-winning performances as Lisa and Edward Murphy, in the 1980 film of Ernest Thompson's play *On Golden Pond*, have left an almost untouchable halo around the roles. Only two septuagenarians with the charisma and talent of Edwige Fenech and Jean Marais could dare to introduce the piece, without fear of comparison, to the French theatrical repertoire.

Pol Quentin's skilled but uninspiring adaptation and Raymond Gérôme's workmanlike but doggy direction of the piece, however, so alter the pace and bite of the action that there is no comparison to be made. Instead of stepping into the well-crafted shoes fashioned by Thompson for Hepburn and Fonda, Fenech and Marais are faced with a pair of creaky freestyle slippers, which they nevertheless wear with notable grace.

Written by Thompson when he was under 30, the play is a sharply observed comment on old age, love and death. Wisely left in its original American setting without accenting the dialogue, the French adaptation opens on one of the most attractive pieces of "real estate" to have graced the Parisian commercial stage for many a long season. Designed by Hubert Monloup, it is the lakeside summer residence of Lisa and Edward, whose love and total understanding of one another have left their daughter Claudia on the outside of the family circle.

This summer, however, differs from the nearly five decades of summers that have gone before, in that Edward is about to celebrate his eightieth birthday. It is the catalyst which serves to throw into relief his questioning of life in old age, his fear of death and his failed relationship with his daughter.

Marais captures Edward's self-inflicted humiliation at becoming old, and fleshes out the protective, caustic side of the character, without destroying the underlying pathos that gives credibility to Lisa's devotion to the old bizzard.



Magical presences virtually eclipsing the rest: Edwige Fenech and Jean Marais

Fenech brings to Lisa a moving tenderness, that extends to the very fingertips, with every caress. Her intuitive manipulation of the often-fabby text also helps to give the story-line a sense of purpose.

The love that passes between Lisa and Edward is all-pervading, to the extent that it washes away all other emotions. Jérôme admirably succeeds in his stated desire to present the play as a love-story. To do this he has clothed the more serious reflections raised by Thompson in a comfortable Parisian

bourgeoisie which removes the play's backbone and reduces it to little more than a romantic interlude for Fenech and Marais.

Such is the magical presence of these two living legends of the French theatre that the rest of the cast are indeed virtually eclipsed. Annick Blancheteau, however, manages to breathe life into the rather sketchy character of the daughter, who in middle age finally meets a man she can love.

This is the third time that Fenech and Marais have appeared on stage together. The first, nearly half a century

ago in Jean Cocteau's *L'Aigle à deux têtes*, is already part of French theatrical history. In 1980 they immortalized the French adaptation of *Dear Liar*, Jerome Kilty's dramatization of the correspondence between George Bernard Shaw and Mrs Patrick Campbell. Now, a still arrestingly handsome couple, they are again the *chouchous* of Parisian theatregoers, every elderly member of the audience immediately identifying with the delightful Murphys, and the rest are saying to themselves "That's what I want to be like, when I'm old".

hoven's Fifth Symphony. But it takes a certain sort of genius to place all these warhorses in the same concert, as happened here.

What can one say about the performances? Since Mr Gubbay's solicitors are currently engaged in a robust correspondence with another newspaper, over an article which raised the subject of the quality and level of preparation of the artists he engages, not a great deal perhaps.

I hope the full punitive force of a writ will not be unleashed if I observe that James Judd's handling of the Mendelssohn overture seemed short of rhythmic definition, and that the performance of the "Unfinished" was characterized by some rather garish dynamic bulges. In the Beethoven, however, the London Symphony Orchestra played with solid, if unspectacular, professionalism; and Howard Shelley's solo work in the Tchaikovsky concerto was considerably better than that. His octaves were satisfyingly full-toned; his scherzo racy indeed. Now he must find a little more "temperament" in the op-

er. R.M. John Percival

## DANCE

Northern Ballet  
RNCM, Manchester

Only one week after the premiere of their *Swan Lake* at Glyndebourne, the Northern Ballet Theatre had another two new works to show at the Royal Northern College on Friday, together with their home-town premiere of *Ancient Airs and Dances*. This is the most substantial work in the programme, and Michael Corder's nicely varied choreography to the Respighi music shows off well the talents of the company. When he created it, Corder was regularly appearing with Northern Ballet as guest, and last week's new pieces are also by company members.

Judging *Distances* is the first professional choreography by the dancer David Newman. He has chosen an attractive piece of music, Debussy's *Petite Suite*, and has it performed on two pianos at the back of the stage. It is well played, too, by Brian Fieldhouse and David Chapman. Hilary Norton's designs make a decorative feature of this by framing them within black curtains, with a row of coloured lamps like footlights in front giving an illusion of looking out from the stage into an auditorium. Her costumes of trim white shorts, white shoes and box-shaped tops for all the cast complement the sporting motif that underlies the choreography.

The dances for a small cast are lively and pleasant, without much evidence of any individual invention. Daniela Buson and Marcello Angelini, as the central couple, deploy an easy charm but are hardly stretched.

Jeremy Leslie-Spinks, who recently joined Northern Ballet as assistant artistic director after a varied career, mostly abroad, is the choreographer of *Seagull*. He, too, chose attractive music, Holst's *St Paul's Suite*, but it is difficult to see much connection between the bright, cheerful score and his gloomy Celtic tale of a hunter seduced and destroyed by a seal assuming human form.

He cheats by using electronic effects before and after each movement to suggest wind and water. Even so, he reveals little of the drama. It looks like a first sketch rather than a finished work, in spite of strong playing by Michel Mesuter as the hunter and the captivating sinuousness of Sylvie Guillaumin as the seal woman.

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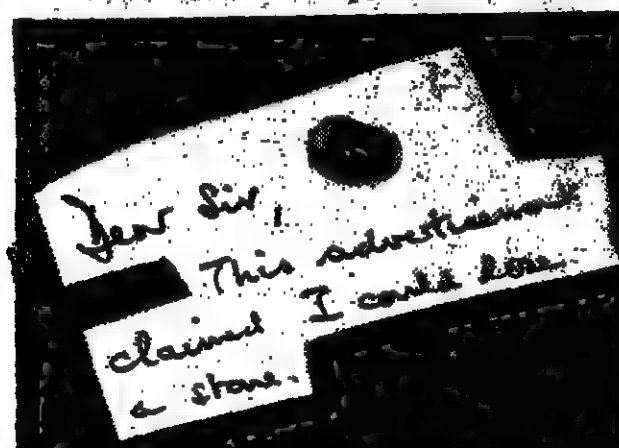
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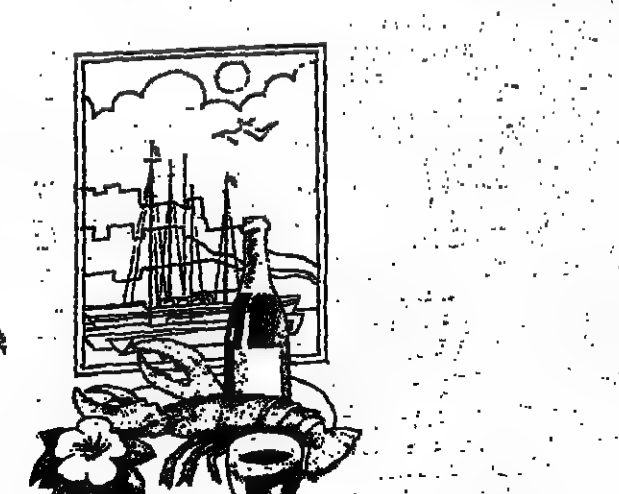
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LSO/Abramovitch  
Barbican

Yuri Abramovitch seems to have one of the longest batons and one of the warmest hearts in the business. The minute the last note has sounded he is busy applauding the orchestra, clucking the leader's hand in a meaningfully infinite karate grip, refusing to let the soloist off the platform. The baton acts as a bow with which he plays his orchestra like one huge violin; even to the extent of handing the stick over for safe-keeping during a pizzicato movement so that he can pluck the music out with his fingertips.

Tchaikovsky, of course, responds well to this treatment. Abramovitch knows the nature of his string section — he has guest-conducted the London Symphony Orchestra before, both here and on tour — and they rose to the close attention he lavished on the opening of the Fourth Symphony, and to his supple,

## OTHER MUSIC IN LONDON

almost over-phrased slow movement song. I shall remember this performance, too, for the obvious but powerful way in which he alternately drove then drew back the Finale's merriment.

The Tchaikovsky came as something of a surprise after the first half. Mr Abramovitch is less at home in Beethoven. Here, the baton turned into the metronome of a strangely obsessive taskmaster. I can hardly believe that Ida Haendel was happy with the extremely slow tempi set for the first two movements of the Violin Concerto. This sort of playing drives Haendel close to the fingernails and tensely into herself. It was, with the exception of fleeting passages of unmistakable character, a nervous performance with music and listeners stretched far too long on the rack.

Hilary Finch

LSO/Judd  
Festival Hall

Between the dedicated punters who sign up for the London orchestras' subscription seasons, and the people who never go to concerts at all, lies a vast occasional public of considerable financial importance. It is this audience that the concert promoter Raymond Gubbay pulls in with unique and deadly accuracy. For his pains, Gubbay has received rather snooty Press treatment. Such snobbery is stupid; the highbrow is as dependent upon the popular list in the music business as, in any, the newspaper industry.

True, his promotions do not exactly probe the unknown. The essential *oeuvre* of the Gubbay canon are items like *Fingal's Cave*, Schubert's "Unfinished", Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. But it takes a certain sort of genius to place all these warhorses in the same concert, as happened here.

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## SPECTRUM

## An eagle in his element



High on a cloud of political fervour, the Reagan air show is catching votes with the old message of raw patriotism. Christopher Thomas follows his forays among the faithful

There is an hour to go and thousands are warming up for the Gipper, as they call the President here. A country band plays a deafening racket of patriotic songs, giant American flags sway from the stadium ceiling, 200 journalists fiddle with tape recorders, dozens of TV crews clamour atop their scaffolding. Security men, White House staff, Secret Service agents, policemen and an army of party bureaucrats scurry about, chattering into two-way radios above the din of chanting and cheering. There is tension and excitement. A fierce nationalism hangs heavy in the air.

This feverish milieu, later to be deluged under a 30-second blizzard of balloons and confetti for TV, is the stuff of Ronald Reagan on the stump. It is an identical performance twice a day, given in cities hundreds of miles apart — the same speech, the same ridiculous jokes and anecdotes, the same upbeat Reagan telling people that nobody kicks America any more without paying a price.

This immensely simple man connects so easily, so completely, with America's complex character and its deepest needs. Those who mock and deride him have to admit that he is a phenomenon, a man with a genius for the American occasion, playing heavily on sentimentality and American power. Without TV, none of it would work. It is packaged good news, pure political theatre, and the old actor is the consummate performer.

He has toured 13 states in recent weeks to beef up support for the mid-term elections tomorrow. It is his final fully-fledged election swing, his last hurrah. Everywhere he goes he appeals for a last vote for the Gipper (the name comes from his 1940 portrayal of George Gipp, a talented Notre Dame football player, in the film *Knead Rockne, All American*). And always, thousands cheer.

The Reagan roadshow moves about in Air Force One, accompanied by fighter planes, travelling through cleared air lanes. The chartered press plane travels several minutes either ahead or behind, its occupants spoon-fed with handouts, speaking schedules, hotel reservations and free-flowing booze.



View from the eyrie: Ronald Reagan (top) on board his campaign plane, "overwhelmed by the sheer beauty of America's heartland"; and (below), with Nancy, meeting and eating with the people

A C130 transport plane carries Mr Reagan's black bullet-proof limousine to the airport ahead of time. Roads from the airport are cleared as the presidential convoy thunders down the runway to the rally venue, trailed closely by three chartered Greyhound buses full of the press and TV — the vital umbilical cord that makes it all work.

Nobody gets to ask the President any questions. The issues are difficult to discuss in detail because issues are less important than Mr Reagan's photo opportunities. The best you get is Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, who tells journalists utterly inane things like: "The president really feels he's getting his message across."

And Mr Reagan is right. The answer to the puzzle of his immense popularity lies in his dignity, his being comfortable with himself and his Presidency. People remember how he handled being shot and getting cancer. On the campaign trail you feel this mysterious communion with the American people, manufactured as much of it assuredly is.

He comes to the platform to the accompaniment of stomping and cheering, music blaring from high school bands, the audience roused by

## 6 Those who mock him have to admit that he is a phenomenon, a man with a genius for the American occasion

gushing introductory speeches. Everything has been organized to the last detail and the precise minute by the White House advance team. Television people can set their commercial breaks by him. The delivery is flawless, every word of it read. The press groans as "the puppy joke" runs again. It goes thus: A boy is selling Democratic puppies. A few weeks later he is selling Republican puppies. How come the puppies changed? "Because," says the boy "now their eyes are open."

The thousands roar in delight. Light on issues, the speech is heavy on imagery, sentiment and a heady nationalism. It is this intense

flag-waving that is the hallmark of Reagan rallies. There is no Nixon twisting, no Carter gloom, just a pure raw patriotism. America took off the "kick me" sign he says. America is back. America is great, moral, right and free.

He proclaims that his most solemn duty is America's security, and there is no one of whom he is prouder than the two million young men and women in the armed forces. "If we must ask them to put their lives on the line, then they deserve the finest weapons and equipment money can buy. Because of our young men and women in uniform, things really have changed around the world."

That's the message they come to hear. America the Mighty to the rescue. Reagan is saying, in essence, that they can have back that immense influence and respect they had after the Second World War. No nicker-and-dime dictator, he says, had better tangle with the United States of America. He points out that not one square inch of territory has been lost to communism in his six years at the White House. Grenada, he adds, to tumultuous cheers, has been set free. "Reagan, Reagan," they chant.

In the back of the vast stadium there is a plaintive little voice of

protest, followed by a noisy scuffle. A banner opposing Star Wars is torn down and thousands roar their approval. These are essentially rallies of the Reagan faithful. The absence of hecklers is amazing. People come to watch their President, and while his policies may not necessarily be liked, he always is.

The number of young people in every audience is striking. Mr Reagan never fails to address them directly, flattering them as the best kids in the world, telling them that it is the duty of people his age to hand over "the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed over to us". This optimism, this hope and security in tomorrow, flows from him. This is the spell. He has not known as much as other presidents, he does not work long hours, he does not study details, he separates himself from any unpopular policies. He disavows the Washington machine and tells folk it's great to be among the real people of America. He spins a beautiful fantasy.

On the campaign trail you see the fantastic ceremonial machine in action. It is more of a royal tour than a political debate, an enervating argument. Remember the great moments Mr Reagan shared with the American people — the return of the Iran hostages, the Normandy commemoration, the memorial rites for the marines bombed in Beirut, the mourning of the Challenger crew. He hushed the controversies and stilled the grief. Last week I watched thousands shouting "We love you" in rallies from Colorado to Nevada to Washington state. "I love you too," he replies.

Back on the press plane, Larry Speakes has been speaking. It seems that Mr Reagan has been overwhelmed by the sheer beauty of America's heartland that he has been observing from his eyrie. And so he supposedly broke into poetry:

"I may gaze on planets born of farther suns,  
"I may greater glories and days see."  
"But today, dear earth, how I love thee."

Observed Mr Speakes: "That's what the President thought looking at the country." Question: "Will Mr Reagan change his speech later in the campaign?" Answer: "That speech has a lot of good lines in it. It's got to last until Saturday at least." Question: "What is Mr Reagan doing tonight?" Answer: "He plans to have dinner at his hotel suite and call his room mate (Nancy Reagan) who happens to be in San Francisco tonight."

That is the sort of drivel the journalists must deal with. The Reagan image constantly overwhelms and conceals the issues. The Democrats have failed pathetically to hang the firm crisis on him or mobilize the growing poor population against him. Opposition to Star Wars is soft and the Democrats could not stop him turning the failure in Iceland into a triumph.

The mood of Mr Reagan's Presidency may be a phase, a passing phenomenon. Somebody said America is having too good a time. Somebody else said the cake is too rich. Mr Reagan, by implication, gives the classic American response: "Nuts".

## Mad, bad or just Léaud?

Opinions differ on the sanity of a French cinema idol who was recently jailed for attacking an old woman

"He would not be the actor he is unless he was what respectable people call mad," the French film director Benoît Jacquot said at the height of the uproar over the conduct of Jean-Pierre Léaud, better known to millions as Antoine Doinel — the shy, brooding, ultra-romantic character created by François Truffaut at the end of the 1950s in *Les 400 Coups*. Léaud, the eternal adolescent, now aged 42, had just been sent to jail after attacking one of his neighbours — a woman of 80 — with a pot of geraniums. He complained that she made too much noise and was continually "spying" on him.

The incident, in August, read like a scene from one of his films. It took five policemen to hold him down. The judge sent him to the grim La Santé prison on the outskirts of Paris for 11 days, and ordered that he be examined by psychiatrists.

Suddenly, the papers were full of stories of how Léaud

constantly took heavy doses

Truffaut's grey flannel trousers and pale-blue shirt. Truffaut described his semi-autobiographical character, Antoine Doinel, as a synthesis of himself and Léaud, and it has been suggested that Léaud has never really been able to emerge from the character — whose adolescence, falling in love, marriage, divorce, and falling in love again, he followed and interpreted in seven successive films spanning two decades, before Doinel was "killed off" by Truffaut in *Love On The Run* in 1979.

Léaud has made, and continues to make, other films for other directors, his latest major role being in Jean-Luc Godard's *Detectives* last year. He also has a minor part in Benoît Jacquot's *Corps et Biens*, which has just come out in Paris. But whatever the role, one often feels one is meeting elements of the same brooding, insipid, sly, tortured, strangely innocent character: that was Antoine Doinel and that still



The two ages of Léaud: as a moody adolescent in *The 400 Blows* and after he was arrested, aged 42, for assault

of tranquillizers; how he had been seen dancing naked in the middle of the courtyard near Montparnasse where he lives in an artist's studio-flat belonging to his mother; how he would haunt Montparnasse cemetery, sometimes singing operatic arias at the top of his voice; or how he could be seen walking the streets dressed like a tramp, gesticulating wildly and talking to an imaginary public.

Jean-Claude Brialy, the actor-director, wrote an emotional open letter to Léaud in *Paris Match*, pleading with him to come back quickly to those who loved him. "Change flats," he urged, "set up home far away from all those graveyards. Choose a young, pretty neighbour and send her flowers with words chosen like stolen kisses. Go back to being the young man with feet of wind and seek love, the absolute, friendship, and liberty once more. Re-discover the little boy who was asked by François Truffaut during the rehearsal for *400 Coups*: 'Are you sad?' And who replied: 'No, I am very happy'."

It has been suggested that it was the death two years ago of Truffaut, Léaud's spiritual father and virtual alter ego, which tipped him over the edge of reality and turned him into a depressive, aggressive recluse. But Léaud's difficulties began long before that. In 1974, when he had just turned 30 and was still at the height of his acting career, there were reports of an attempted suicide.

Like Truffaut, he had a troubled childhood, being expelled from no fewer than 12 boarding schools and having terrible rows with his dominating mother, a failed actress. When, at the age of 14 and with no previous acting experience, he answered Truffaut's advertisement for an adolescent to play the leading role in *Les 400 Coups*, he not only got the part but also moved into Truffaut's home. He continued to live with the film director for several years, consciously modelling himself on his benefactor and mentor, even to the extent of adopting

is, or appears to be, Jean-Pierre Léaud.

Is he mad? The waiters at Le Comptoir, one of his favourite restaurants, do not think so. "We haven't seen him since the incident with his neighbour," one said. "But before that, he used to come in almost every day, sometimes with a girl, but mostly alone. He would often sit for half an hour or more, not saying anything, before suddenly breaking into wild laughter."

"One day he might order just a glass of wine, and another day a lobster. He hardly ever had any money on him, so he relied on passing friends to pay. People say he's violent, but I've never seen him aggressive."

"He's just got his head in the clouds. He's like he is in his films, but that's not madness for me. He's always been the same for as long as I can remember and I've been serving here for 20 years."

Some of Léaud's neighbours, however, do not show the same indulgence toward his foibles and excesses. "It was not the first time he has attacked someone, or that the police have had to be called," said one woman. "He regularly has violent outbursts of temper. He's even attacked his own mother."

"Everyone in the courtyard is a bit frightened. He's not a particularly likeable character, he never smiles or says 'Bonjour' to any of us, and often he uses filthy language to certain people he feels particularly paranoid about."

But another, younger neighbour professed to have a soft spot for him, despite the fact that she, too, has on occasion been the object of his tantrums. "Most of the stories told about him are true," she said. "He is a true 'haunting' character, beating up his girlfriend with a crucifix, breaking windows, shouting and all that. It's nothing to do with Truffaut. It started long before that."

"I don't think he's crazy. He's just totally emotionally unbalanced. But somewhere along the line there's some one bright, lucid and pretty respectable. It's just that he's got a problem with reality."

Diana Geddes

## Beware the suitable case

Representatives of the professions meet today in an effort to limit negligence awards that could lead to bankruptcy



is the rising cost of insurance cover. The professions are now paying huge premiums for whatever indemnity insurance they can get. Large City firms of solicitors have found that this year they cannot obtain more than £40 million cover — at premiums of up to £1.4 million — even though they would like up to £75 million.

They are not alone. Barristers are facing demands for rises in insurance premiums of between 50 and 500 per cent. Surveyors, civil engineers and architects are in the same boat. Architects and City solicitors have set up their own insurance schemes and from next year the Law Society will run its own scheme for solicitors.

The American notion of automatically suing when something goes wrong is

spreading. Nearly half the professional negligence cases to come before the courts since 1980 have taken place in the past five years. Doctors are starting to be more wary about non-essential and largely cosmetic operations because of the risk.

Bernard Hargrove, QC, asked in a recent notice to doctors from the Medical Defence Union: "Are the courts and the lawyers being too clever by half in extending and increasing damages, safe in the (false) assumption that there is a bottomless basket of insurance money available?"

Hargrove also pointed out that three out of four claimants have legal aid, which enables them to think they have "nothing to lose". Another factor is the new rule whereby, instead of damages being paid as a lump sum, the plaintiff in some cases is allowed back for a "second bite".

The Government may have refused to examine limiting liability, but the issue will not go away. A 1980 committee of the professions under David Hirst QC (now Mr Justice Hirst) urged unanimously that professions be allowed to limit their liability except in the case of death or personal injury, or for conduct involving fraud or dishonesty. At the same time, it said, there should be insurance up to a maximum limit of liability.

It is time, Ian Hunter QC says, that the proposals are raised. If not, there is a real risk that rising damages will threaten the availability of independent professional advice. And there is a danger, he warns, that the "brightest young men and women" will not enter professional practice, if the bankruptcy risk as a result of a malpractice lawsuit "is out of all proportion to the financial rewards available".

Frances Gibb

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|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
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| DOWN   | 1 Army servant (6) | 2 Live (5)         | 3 Single (8) | 4 Socially deprived (13) | 5 Clean (4)   | 6 Vividly described (7) | 7 Fane (6)              | 12 Worthy (8) | 14 Transport (6) | 15 Respect (6)     | 16 Choose (6) | 18 Muslim dressing (5) | 20 Father (4) |



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Sinead Cusack, breaking with superstition and tradition: 'The play's so effective that it could be set in a New York pub - and it would still work'

# The real Lady Macbeth

Theatre designers sound like good sorts. Take Bob Crowley of the Royal Shakespeare Company. When leading lady Sinead Cusack says, 'Look, Bob, I can't see Lady Macbeth wearing one of those Jacobean inverted winged dresses,' he listens. Like as not, he scraps his creation and starts again, tears it up even.

He made Ms Cusack a delightful gown when she played Kate in *The Taming of the Shrew* a few years ago. 'It was an Elizabethan Zandra Rhodes in extravagant hunting pink,' she recalls. 'But when I walked on in the first dress rehearsal I felt very Vogue and absolutely wrong. Look, Bob, I said, we need to break it down. Desecrate it - tear it a bit - because that's what Kate would do.'

'Great idea,' said Mr Crowley and, taking up a huge pair of wardrobe scissors, he ripped it through from top to bottom. Shocking, it was. But right. 'I don't think I'll be desecrating my costume for this one,' says Sinead Cusack, with a pensive grin. She eases off a plumed and tucks a tanned foot beneath her, the better to make herself comfortable. Today there's no rehearsal but Lady Macbeth - the Big One she signed up to do this season at Stratford - is never far from her thoughts. She has already dealt one shock on the costume design front, though: 'I've told them I'm going to wear green. Bob Crowley said I was the first actress who'd ever actually asked to wear green on stage. Anyway, there are so many superstitions around the play already, and I'm Irish, so it doesn't matter.'

She professes a profound ignorance of witchcraft and, one suspects, a lingering lack of interest in those aspects of the blasted death. 'I'm trying to wipe the tapes of all the powerful productions I've seen - in a pub in New York and still work - and try not to approach it from too great a height. What I'm after is the real woman.' That is Stratford's main house theatre that is Stratford's main house theatre that is Stratford's main house theatre can impose a phoney acting style that's almost like singing, she says. You must take care to talk to your partner, not at him.

Anyway, the perception of Lady Macbeth as Cruella de Ville is way off-beam.

**A wicked witch - or just a misunderstood woman with high ambitions for her husband?**  
Sinead Cusack talks to Angela Wilkes about her role as Shakespeare's most infamous female

She's no wicked witch, but rather a woman obsessed by her husband (played by Jonathan Pryce), who has lousy judgement and zilch forward imagination. 'I mean, we've all done it for our men. In any set-up or organization you will find the woman who, at home in bed at night, will say: "Why the hell did he get the job? You have all the right qualities." Company man or Renaissance man - both can have the same manoeuvre: woman behind them.'

'There's no doubt that the Macbeths lost a child, which must be one of the worst agonies anyone can go through, and that sort of loss turns people in on themselves. They become obsessive about each other. Lady Macbeth wants everything for her husband - I would never be as obsessive as that - but she doesn't think things through. You see her

**'She misjudges her man completely'**

making wrong choices again and again. She thinks she'll be capable of killing if cold blood once all her feminine, caring, nurturing qualities have been taken away. But come the crunch, she can't do it.

'She also misjudges her man completely. She thinks he's too kind. Well, he becomes a psychopathic butcher of women and children. Ideally, she would have liked to have played Lady Macbeth as a young girl. But at the age when Sinead was moonlighting at the Abbey while she was a student at University College, Dublin, or being the pretty blue-eyed blonde starlet in films like *Hoffman* with Peter Sellers, she reckons she

wouldn't have had the guts to do it. 'No, I couldn't have done her at 20 and no one ever suggested it.' She laughs a lot and even finds it rather amusing that, leading lady or no, it is her husband Jeremy Irons whom the stage-door fans are waiting to see. 'I've lived in Stratford three times and this has been my patch, my little preserve, for so long. And suddenly it's different because Jeremy is a little disconcerting. But I find it terribly comical that 15 little girls will be waiting outside the stage-door for Jeremy and not a single person is asking for my autograph. It doesn't make me unhappy though. It tickles my sense of humour.'

Keeping a lower profile has its advantages, too. 'I get incensed on Jeremy's behalf because he's been so completely categorized as a film star. He's had a rough time in Stratford, a tough battle to prove himself. I have no inverted commas around my name so I haven't got so far to fall.' Anyway, she's already confronted her two demons: being a working mother and acting in Shakespeare. In fact, one probably helped the other because having a baby, she says, made her less intense about her acting and so it improved. 'I was committed to playing in *Wild Oats* before my son, Sam - who's eight now - was born. I went back to work when he was five months and it was really horrible. I kept thinking, "What am I doing up here play-acting when Sammy's at home with a snuffly nose and needs cuddling?"

'I rang Judi Dench and said: "How do you cope with the guilt and worry?" And she said: "You want to be an actress, don't you, and you want to have children? The guilt will be with you all your life." Sinead must have got to grips with it because she now has a second son, Max, a year old. As for Shakespeare,

she had a 'Saul on the road to Damascus' with him. 'I couldn't play him to save my life. Because I regarded him as sacrosanct, because I thought of him as a great poet, I thought you couldn't even smile in Shakespeare. As a result, I did one of the most joyless Juliets in history - at the Shaw, opposite Simon Ward. The critics slammed me into the ground from whence I thought I'd never reappear.'

'Then I did Celia for the RSC and suddenly I discovered that not only could you smile, but you could joke, cry, clown about...'

**'She makes the wrong choices again and again'**

though, because she's shy and she wishes she could attain the laid-back delivery perfected by her son Sam in his school plays. 'He comes on, yawns and scratches his nose if he feels like it and generally treats the stage as if it's his bedroom. It brings total reality and it's what I aspire to.'

Being born herself into Ireland's most famous acting dynasty has always been a spur. Her father, Cyril Cusack, is still working at 75 and has just finished filming *Little Dorrit* in London's Dockland. 'When you have a criterion of excellence like that before you, you're always trying to get up there. I definitely came into the RSC by a side door - taking over roles in *West End runs of London Assurance* and *Wild Oats* - and 80 per cent of the directorate in this company had no respect for my work at all.'

'But I burrowed away until I'd made an impression. It took an awful lot of work. But I bludgeoned them into thinking that I could do it and I have. I'm a hard woman - when I try, she laughs.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1986  
Macbeth opens at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford, on Thursday.

## Human embryo research: a testing time ahead

Should scientists be allowed to experiment on human embryos or should such research be banned as unethical? The controversy flared last year by Enoch Powell's Unborn Children (Protection) Bill looks set to flare up again later this month, when MPs learn their places in the ballot for private members' Bills.

Only the first six in the ballot will have any real chance of getting a Bill on the statute book. But the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children (SPUC), which is spearheading the campaign for a ban, claims to have lined up between 60 and 80 MPs keen to have a go at reintroducing Powell's Bill, which gained a majority of 157 to 82 at report stage before falling victim to its opponents' filibustering tactics.

The feeling among MPs is that the Government will not introduce legislation on the contentious subject of embryo research before the general election. On a free vote, which the Government has promised to allow, the Powell faction could prove large enough to block any attempt to legislate along the lines of the Warnock Report, which in 1984 recommended permitting research on embryos up to 14 days after fertilization.

But a move to bring in a statutory ban on research would mean rejecting the central recommendation of a government-appointed committee and alienating not only most of the scientific and medical establishment but also organizations for the handicapped and disabled, which regard embryo research as a necessary weapon in the fight against genetic defects.

Feelings run high on the issue, which cuts across party lines. A Tory MP (Peter Thurnham) and a Plaid Cymru MP (Dafydd Wigley) lead the pro-Warnock contingent in the Commons. During the acrimonious debate on the Powell Bill, Wigley, who has lost two children through a congenital illness, broke the arm of the Speaker's chair. Thurnham, who has a severely handicapped adopted son, says: 'After Enoch Powell said he'd been enormous amount of lobbying by pro-life groups, individual MPs were handed petitions with 2,000 signatures, which in many cases were more than their majorities if they were in marginal seats. The petitions were usually along the lines of "Are you against experiments on human beings?" That was when many MPs became committed to supporting this cause without themselves being aware of what was involved.'

Religious opinion is

**As yet another row looms over these controversial experiments, a new book looks at the medical, moral and religious issues**

equally polarized. The Roman Catholic Church opposes any experimentation on what it regards as already a human being. But the Synod of the Church of England, by the narrowest of majorities, defeated a motion calling for a ban.

Public opinion, too, is divided. A National Opinion Poll survey last year showed 52 per cent approving of research, 26 per cent against, and 22 per cent don't know. Even doctors and scientists do not present a united front. A group of anti-Warnock doctors, mainly clinicians rather than researchers, have set up a medical and scientific advisory committee to advise pro-life MPs.

While the Government dithers, embryo research, which is subject to no legal controls at the moment, is going on at 10 centres around

Medical Research Council and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. The authority lays down strict guidelines in line with the Warnock recommendations, and will not approve cloning, which involves creating a growing embryo beyond 14 days, genetic modification of an embryo, or planting it in the uterus of an animal.

Some scientists believe that the issues have been clouded by the use of the word 'embryo', with its suggestion of a tiny human being, to describe the earliest stage after fertilization of the egg by the sperm. Dr Anne McLaren, Director of the Medical Research Council's Mammalian Development Unit and a member of both the VLA and the Warnock Committee, prefers the term 'pre-embryo'.

Dr McLaren is one of a group of scientists, doctors, lawyers, moral philosophers and theologians whose debate on the issues were published last week under the title *Human Embryo Research: Yes or No?*

One of the other contributors, the philosopher Professor Bernard Williams, points out that most of the moral objections to embryo research depend on the 'slippery slope' argument. He argues that the possibility of a slippery slope and the danger that we may fall down it does not mean that the first step should not be taken. 'There is an alternative, which is to draw a line, and that is the method which Warnock recommended with regard to embryo experiment.'

While research at the moment is centred mainly on infertility rather than genetic defects, scientists fear that another Powell Bill could deny us the answers to questions about early human development which as yet we hardly know enough to ask. 'We have virtually no understanding of the very early events which occur in human development,' says Professor David Weatherall, Nuffield Professor of Clinical Medicine at Oxford and an authority on inherited blood diseases.

'Although we can look at life and other animals, there's enough evidence now to show that what happens in the early development of a human may not be all that closely related. I think if we're going to understand some of the really fundamental and crippling congenital malformations we've got to have that understanding.'

Clare Dyer

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\*The CIBA Foundation, Human Embryo Research: Yes or No? (Tavistock Publications, £3.95).



the United Kingdom. Most of the work is geared to improving the low success rate for in vitro fertilization (IVF), the test-tube baby technique. Scientists at Cambridge are using embryos to study male infertility, and at Aberdeen to try to develop a contraceptive vaccine. Researchers at Edinburgh University are studying the chromosomes of early embryos to see to what extent genetic abnormalities could be caused by incubation conditions.

Most of the embryos used are spares left over from IVF, though some embryos are grown specifically for research using eggs donated by women undergoing sterilization.

Though there are no legal restraints on experimentation with embryos, the centres carrying out this work are licensed by a voluntary licensing authority (VLA), half laymen and half scientists, set up in the wake of the Warnock Report by the

From Valerie Wilton, Debenham, Suffolk.

The plight of Michelle (Wednesday Page, October 29) is both heartbreaking and horrifying. It is hard to believe, with the advances science has made in the understanding of schizophrenia, that our social structure has failed to take into account the needs of those who suffer.

What kind of world are we living in that sits back and offers a young girl so more options than the road to

### TALKBACK

decline? Intelligent thought recognizes the value of prevention over cure; surely this case is a prime example of our need to use that intelligence.

From Mrs Muriel Ryle, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear.

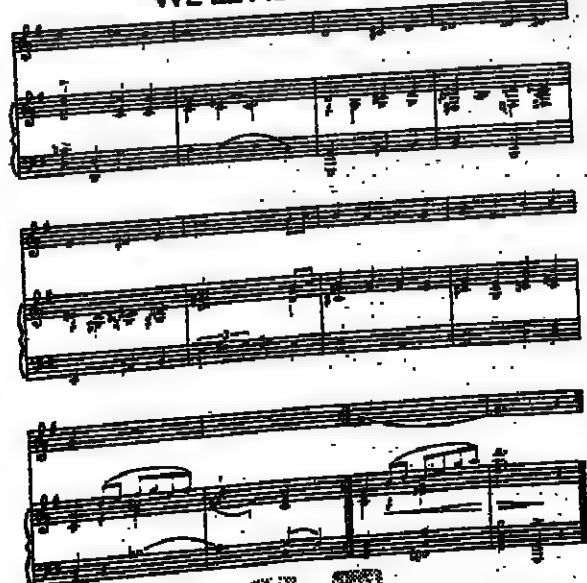
'Squinting patellas' can be rather attractive (Monday Page, October 20). As anyone who has watched the delight-

ful progress of Carole Lombard across the black and white screen knows, there is a subtle appeal about being slightly knock-kneed.

A more besetting and un-gainly problem today seems to be 10-minutes-to-2 knees. Observe the knees in *Dallas* and *Dynasty* flashing wildly to port and starboard from those high-slit skirts or walk behind a be-jewelled 1980s lady and discover you have a panoramic vista of the pavement beyond her, neatly framed in a blue denim hosiery.

## REMEMBER THE WORDS?

WE'LL MEET AGAIN



Then you'll appreciate Dry Fly the best sherry in fifty years.

## Saws to keep mum about

Mothers are cryptic people, my own being no exception. Before I went to a party she would always say, 'Just be yourself, but don't really', which I never thought particularly helpful. However, reading some of the mysterious utterances included in a book called *Mother Knows Best*, I can see that I was lucky to have been brought up by a woman who was clarity personified.

Pity the poor daughters who had to work out what mother meant by 'You can't put one foot in two shoes at the same time', 'reverse your dreams', or 'I've got a bone in my leg'. Eventually, I suppose, they sent for the men in white coats to come and take mother away somewhere nice and quiet.

I doubt if mothers still insist that ladies always have a clean handkerchief, gloves and hat about their person, although they probably urge their daughters to carry a couple of tissues. I don't think mothers still blush for shame if their daughter wears a half-slip, and that old saw about always wearing decent underwear in case you are run over by a bus needs updating. I would advise the wearing of ill-matched and shabby underclothes on all occasions during which you might be tempted to fill by the wayside. There is nothing like the thought of your frayed and yellowing shoulder-strap to



PENNY PERRICK

keep you on the straight and narrow. Styles of upbringing have changed since most of the sayings in the book were uttered. Knowing that little girls are going to have to fight it out in the wicked world, it would be a cruel mother who would destroy her daughter's self-confidence with, 'You're too big for your boots... you're not the only pebble on the beach... when your head swells up, your brain stops working' and, worst of all, 'if only you were more like my brother'. If mothers really used to say such horrid things, it is hardly surprising that high-achieving women are hard to find.

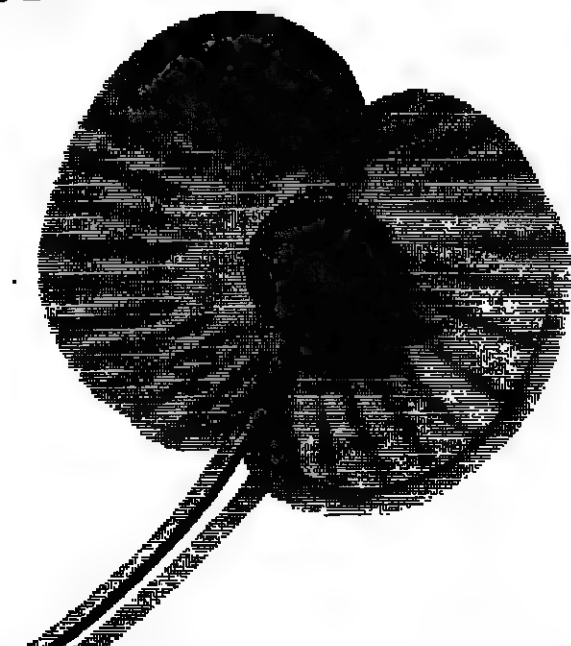
There is a strain of grim martyrdom running through the book - 'why do you think I have grey hairs?' - which, one hopes, is no longer an obligatory part of motherhood. Today's mothers surely don't think that the end of the world is at hand if their daughters put their elbows on the table or pierce their ears. And if their hair persists in turning grey just the same, they can colour it Midnight Auburn without their daughters objecting.

Yet it is odd that modern mothers, leading scurried double lives, still find time to worry about the unlikely - 'don't put beans up your nose' - or the trivial - 'don't sleep with the bedspread on the bed'. Whatever the age in which they happen to live, mothers are marvellous at creating problems.

The book is subtitled *A Timeless Collection of Maternal Wisdom* and it makes me long for a sequel called a 'timely' collection of the same. What sort of advice should mothers be handing out now, I wonder? Maybe they should just keep their mouths shut for most of the time. Since motherhood is now such a devalued state, whatever mother says nobody is going to listen to her anyway.

\*Mother Knows Best by Michelle Slings (Century Hutchinson, £4.95).

## WEAR YOUR POPPY WITH PRIDE



REMEMBER, THE BEST WAY TO HONOUR THE DEAD IS TO CARE FOR THE LIVING  
REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY NOV. 9th.



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Warring Want

A new row is coming along nicely at War on Want, where an internal audit is under way amid allegations that the director, George Galloway, has used charity funds to pursue an expensive lifestyle and his political career. Galloway, a prospective Labour candidate, claims he has transformed the charity's financial situation, comparing the £2 million now sitting in its bank with a £50,000 overdraft he inherited on joining in November 1983. W o W officials insist, however, that the £50,000 overdraft existed in the year 1982-83 and that it was their cost-cutting that brought the charity into the black the year Galloway arrived. As for today's £3 million reserve, only £950,000 is its own cash; the rest comprises funds from the Overseas Development Agency, the EEC and other agencies passing through W o W coffers but destined for specified projects. Galloway is mystified by his officers' figures. "I'd better go up upstairs and have a word with them," he tells me.

Meanwhile, the SDP secretary in Glasgow Hillhead, where Galloway is standing against Roy Jenkins, tells me that in the last three months he has received three War on Want leaflets, all featuring photographs of Galloway.

### Ecumenical

As Glasgow recovers from its Orange weekend, Celtic footballers have been banned from making the sign of the cross or kneeling after they have scored a goal. Such behaviour might be acceptable for Maradona and fellow Latins but Celtic manager David Hay feels that with his club's strong sectarian history — it was founded 100 years ago by monks — it could whip up unnecessary passions.

### Man on the spot

Imagine the scene: a top-selling writer with a bent for Tory politics and intrigue is harmlessly picnicking on a secluded island in the Bahamas. From nowhere a light aircraft crashes before his eyes and out clamber two men who rush off leaving behind \$1 million in drugs. Our hero runs in pursuit. A James Bond-like chase ensues on a ferry and the traffickers are caught, earning the writer a pat on the back from the local police. The latest Jeffrey Archer fantasy? Not quite: these are the just disclosed real-life adventures of top spook-watcher Nigel West who, under his real name, Rupert Allason, is a Conservative prospective parliamentary candidate for Torbay.

### Accolade

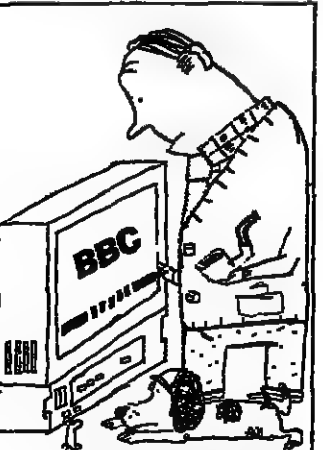
The new Egon Ronsey guide, out today, nominates a Reader of the Year. He is American Maurice Taylor, who followed last year's edition on a gastronomic tour of England as far as Thorbury Castle hotel and restaurant, near Bristol. To echo Victor Kiam, the razor man, he enjoyed his stay there so much that he bought the place for £1 million.

A police photographer recently learnt to his cost the meaning of a no-go area. Off to photograph the scene of a crime in Brixton, he was set upon by muggers and robbed of his cameras.

### Getting there

After his frustrating rail trip — recounted here last week — Sir George Young, the former environment minister, will know what to do next time. I'm told that a conference organizer was kept waiting at Brighton station while his star speaker, housing minister John Patten, sat stranded in a train that had come to an inexplicable halt in the middle of nowhere. "You'd better do something about that train," the organizer told the stationmaster. "The transport minister's on it." Whether or not a result of the ploy, Patten arrived almost on time.

BARRY FANTONI



### Both ways

It's not always the left who put on the frighteners to prevent politicians from speaking at universities. Warwick University Labour Club recently invited Lily Fitzsimmons, a Sinn Féin councillor, to address a meeting. Halfway through her address, it received a phone call from someone claiming to represent a London-based Protestant organization; if Fitzsimmons spoke, the caller said, the union buildings would be blown up. The entire complex was evacuated. Let us hope that Kenneth Baker, whose new education bill is the greatest city of a land of individualists, the play-actors are a herd of conformists.

# Farewell to our sovereignty

For nearly 300 years our constitutional law has been based on the principle that Parliament was our supreme legislative authority. It alone could make, unmake or amend our laws. That sovereignty has now been ended. Its overthrow will be completed by Parliament itself today when it passes the European Communities (Amendment) Bill.

On the face of it, the bill only adds one more treaty to the Treaty of Rome. This new treaty is not appended to the bill. You have to go to the Stationery Office to get it. It will make you sit up.

It is called the Single European Act. It has been signed by the 12 member-states of the EEC. The opening words of the preamble say that its object is to "transform relations as a whole among their states into a European Union" and that they have "resolved to implement this European Union". Every word was carefully chosen. "Transform" shows there is to be a fundamental change. "Single" shows that the states are to be no longer separate but one. "Act" shows that it is to be not a mere treaty but a legislative enactment.

The preamble is followed by 23 pages of close print containing amendments to the Treaty of Rome. They have been studied by a select committee of the House of Lords, which has reported: "The powers of the United Kingdom Parliament will be weakened by the Single European Act. The committee draw this important fact to the special attention of the House."

That warning alerted some peers. They saw danger ahead! At the committee stage on October 8 they put down 53 amendments seeking to amend the Single European Act so as to preserve the sovereignty of the Queen in Parliament. The controversy ranged between traditional constitutionalists on one side and political realists on the other.

I ranged myself on the side of the constitutionalists. I told of the legal doctrine about treaties: "This Single European Act is only a treaty. It is not binding on Parliament. Our law says that a treaty is an act of the executive government. It has no force in England except in so far as Parliament makes it so. It is therefore open to Parliament to consider each one of the provisions of the Single European Act and to affirm, alter, amend or reject any one of them as Parliament thinks fit. So we have put down 53 amendments to ensure the supremacy of Parliament."

The political realists put forward their views in these words of Lord Gladwyn, with his unrivalled experience in international affairs: "The formal adoption of any single one of these amendments would mean that the whole treaty had in effect been repudiated by the British Parliament — repudiated, that is, in spite of the fact that it was



**Lord Denning has  
fought hard to  
challenge the bill by  
which Parliament will  
today abandon some  
of its powers to the  
EEC. Here he sets out  
his case, but accepts  
the inevitable**

believed by the government to be in the interests of this country and that it has been accepted by all our Community partners...

"Since in practice it would be impossible to renegotiate any treaty in order to incorporate any of the committee's amendments, obviously a very dangerous situation would arise which could well mean that our partners in the Community would go ahead without us, thus I suppose eventually necessitating our withdrawal from the Community itself... I simply cannot imagine that a majority of this chamber would wish to be responsible for such a tragedy."

The House accepted the views of the political realists. They rejected the very first amendment by 176 to 52. The Times came out with the headline, "Denning crushed on sovereignty."

To my mind this result requires the lawyers of today to re-examine our law about treaties; at any rate multinational treaties of this kind. Once signed they are binding on all — every word of them as a solemn compact between sovereign states — subject only to a formal ratification of the treaty by Parliament, without any amendment. Once formally ratified, they are binding upon each and every one of the member-states. No one of the states can reject any part of the law contained in the treaty or amend it in any way.

### 'Obscene' — but now an open door to German rubber dolls

This is indeed a transformation. It creates a new legal order in international law; and also in our constitutional law. Parliamentary sovereignty has gone. It has been replaced by Community sovereignty. Take two recent decisions of the European Court of Justice.

The first was about rubber inflatable dolls. They had been manufactured and sold freely in West Germany. When they were imported into Heathrow, customs officers condemned them as "indecent or obscene" and seized them. The European Court held that the section of our act governing indecency and obscenity was

no longer valid because it offended against the fundamental principle of the Common Market that goods lawfully marketed in one member-state must be allowed free entry into other states.

The other was about retirement ages. The health authorities at Southampton retired women at 60 when they could get a state pension. But they did not retire men until 65 because men could get a state pension only at 65. But the European Court declared this unlawful discrimination because it was contrary to a directive issued by the Council of Ministers at Brussels even though it had never been implemented by our Parliament.

So we have to reckon with a new constitutional principle. Community law, as declared by the European Court, is superior over any act of our Parliament that is inconsistent with it. Our courts must follow its rulings; and our Parliament must enact whatever legislation is necessary to make our law conform.

The impact of this new principle will be found in an important case now pending in the European Court. For many years now in Britain, newly-constructed houses and other items have been zero-rated for VAT. This was expressly approved by Parliament. But the EEC Commission has brought an action claiming that this zero-rating contravenes a directive of the Council of Ministers. If this contention is upheld, it will demonstrate vividly the supremacy of Community law.

Even our influence over Community legislation receives a severe setback. Previously most decisions had to be unanimous. But now, in the Single European Act, they can be made by a "qualified majority". Each member-state is allotted a quota of votes. The total for all the states is 76. A majority of 54 carries the day. The United Kingdom has only 10 votes.

The select committee of the Lords told how this would affect our sovereignty: "Since the United Kingdom Parliament exercises no control over Community legislation other than through the voice and vote of United Kingdom ministers in the Council of Ministers, any weakening of the

power of United Kingdom ministers is felt equally by the United Kingdom Parliament."

Coupled with this, the Single European Act enables the legislative institutions of the Community to expand their areas of lawmaking greatly by "harmonizing" the laws of member-states so as to make them uniform. The select committee reported: "It is already apparent from the preamble that the act's intention is to make the Community's legislative procedures more effective. This streamlining, if successful, will increase... the areas subject to Community law rather than national law."

All this has given rise to a fear that we were getting near to a Federation of Europe. But Lord Gladwyn again gives the answer: "It has never been a question of our joining a federation in the accepted sense of the term, namely, a number of states which join together with a common parliament or congress; a president or prime minister in total charge of the government; a federal army; a federal police force; a common language; great central ministries, including a ministry of foreign affairs with common diplomatic and consular services; and a common judiciary with very extended powers..." Under such a system it is indeed true that our ancient institutions would be endangered and even the position of the Queen would become impossible.

Accept defeat and give the Act our fullest support

The Single European Act takes us, then, into a European union but not into a federation. It is a union which creates Community institutions and gives those institutions considerable legislative, executive and judicial powers that take precedence over those of the member-states but otherwise leave their sovereignty intact.

So the debate is over. The political realists have won. The Single European Act ushers in a new constitution for Europe. It is to be launched at Strasbourg next month by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, accompanied by Sir Geoffrey Howe in his capacity as president of the Council of Ministers.

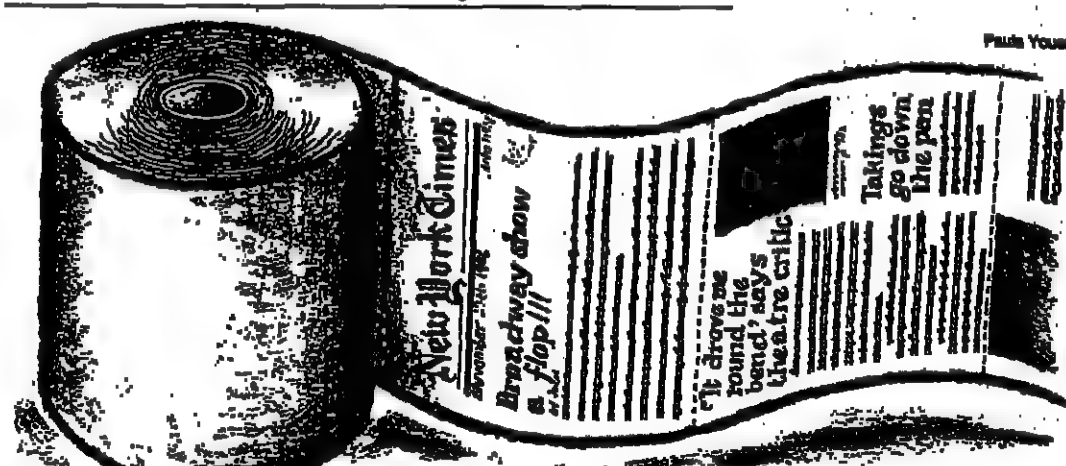
One of the battles that have divided us in the past as each strove for the mastery. Gone is the concept of national sovereignty — to be replaced by European unity. The bells are sounding. "Ring out the old, ring in the new."

It is the beginning of an epoch. It is a vision come true. For Europe.

I would therefore now for myself say: Let us forget the issues that divided us. Let us give the Single European Act our wholehearted support.

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## Bernard Levin: the way we live now



## When a comic is flushed with failure...

terrified to step a yard outside the safe precincts of fashion.

The third moral is to be found embedded, almost unnoticed, in Mr Rich's adverse review, the burden of his complaint being that Mr Atkinson was excessively reliant on lavatory jokes. The jokes in question figure in the fourth moral, but the point at issue in the third is the expression used by Mr Rich to explain what he was talking about: it was that enfeebled, twee, babytalk, Noddy-word "lavatory". And it was a mercy that he didn't call it "The little boys' room". "Where the guys go", "Homies", "Bathroom" or "Comfort station", every one of which I have seen in Coventry-on-the-Hudson.

This third moral is a particularly interesting one; why are Americans, and particularly American newspapers, so mincingly given to euphemism, so terrified of saying what they mean in words most easily understood by those to whom they are directed? It is only very recently that American newspapers have begun to print the words "rape" and "cancer", before that, even though the context made absolutely clear that that was what they were talking about, the readers were not in any circumstances to have the word set before them. (To this day, American reproductions of the Zodiac invariably print "Crab" for "Cancer", even when the other eleven signs are given in the Latin.) I am not advocating wholesale ebbing and blinding in print at the breakfast table, though

I have never thought that such circumlocutions as "The little boys' room" or "Where the guys go" were improvements on the original, but it is really true that three million New Yorkers would drop dead from shock if they saw the word "lavatory" in the NYT? And if they would not, why does the newspaper continue to behave as though they would? There's a moral in it somewhere.

But it is the fourth quarter of this story that has the most substance, and provides the most substantial moral. Mr Rich's review pointed out, forcibly and correctly, that British comedians are excessively given to the humour of the lavatory; the hapless Mr Atkinson is in this regard, Nor is Mr Rich. Johnny Carson was once asked why, although he had many British visitors on his programme, and many comedians, he never had any British comedians. He replied, tersely, in words to the effect that the only subject they were willing to talk about was their natural functions.

And the charge is true; the "stand-up comic" in this country relies to an astounding extent on such themes, to the well-justified amazement and disgust of Americans, and indeed of the rest of the world. The French, much freer with such language than most, use "Merde" as an expletive in social circles and contexts where its translation would not be countenanced in Britain, Germany or Italy; but it is not the foundation of their public humour.

Nor are these issues confined to

the more demotic part of the spectrum, though I did once switch on the television to find myself watching a comedian called Bernard Manning, an experience so memorably revolting that I invested thousands of pounds in a computer system which now ensures that if he is performing when I am on the set shows nothing but Cee-fax until he has finished. But Mr Auberon Waugh, whose social gentility is beyond question, discovered lavatories at the age of about 40 (leading paediatricians whom I have consulted are unanimous in asserting that the discovery is normally made much earlier), and for several years thereafter could hardly write anything without alluding to the subject. (And Mr Atkinson, if it comes to that, went to a good university.)

I think this is an English disease rather more than a British one; the Scots and Welsh, and the Irish, mine different seams for their humour. But the question that is so difficult to answer is, of course, why? There are Freudian explanations, but they only shift the question back one space; if the English sense of humour is, literally, infantile, why is it? And no one can deny that such humour is widely popular; the existence of so many comedians who rely on it demonstrates that supply and demand are at work.

The fourth moral, then, is the one which cannot be identified, at least by me. The effect of it, however, can be gauged, rather like the effects of a new planet the existence of which can only be deduced from the irregularities it causes in the orbit of the known ones; English comedians will never succeed in America, whether they fall foul of the New York Times critic or not. Mr Atkinson found that out the hard way, but will no doubt survive his disappointment; those who are not invited to perform there will never know what they have missed. New York Times, please copy, spelling "lavatory" — of course.

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Anne Sofer

## Who will defend the town hall?

Some months ago I developed the theory that a campaign was afoot to isolate London. Everybody, everywhere, already knew that London was crazy. Its traffic jams and its police force, its house prices and its squalid underworld were already known to be bizarrely different. But now all those in charge — the politicians and the unions in particular — were presented as having lost their senses completely.

This message was coming not only from the Tory establishment which, after abolishing the GLC, had nothing to lose from rubbishing London, but — more discreetly, perhaps — from the Labour establishment as well. In effect, the Labour leadership, while not officially dissociating itself from the quintessentially loony-London activities of the ILEA and the Brent and Haringey local councils, is letting it be known that it intends to keep its distance. This does not represent a "split" in the Labour Party so much as the sort of sensible precaution anyone would take in the face of an associate who appeared, unfortunately, to be going off his head.

Independent voices added to the new anti-London consensus. The Audit Commission tut-tutted about the mismanagement and unsatisfactory service of many London councils and the practice of political appointments. Vaguely left but non-affiliated organizations pointed out that generalizations based on London — about, say, comprehensive schools — were unfair and misleading. The serious left-leaning press voiced its concern. First *New Society*, and then a few weeks later *The New Statesman*, drew attention to the collapse of credibility and common sense in some London councils and the damage this was doing to progressive causes generally.

The term "orchestration" is sometimes used of this process. It is misleading, at least in this instance, in that it implies that all participants intended to play from the same score. It just happened that it suited everybody, for their different reasons, to be playing the same tune at the same time. The total effect was a hugely amplified chorus of indignation — all of it totally contradicting the chorus of two years ago of "Well, when you really get down to analysing it, Ken and the left have done some good things for London after all" (But that was a chorus that was orchestrated, brilliantly.)

So, as I say, I could see London being isolated, and the downward spiral of its misery continuing, with neither the national leaders of the Labour Party, nor those of the public sector unions whose members are running amok, prepared to come in and help sort out the mess. Far easier, for them, to play Pilate; while the Conservatives, of course, would be only too happy to let socialist nature run its course. The tone of the populist denunciations at the Conservative party conference was wholly predictable.

However, I underestimated the

scale and size of the Conservative target. It was not only London local government which came under attack, but local government *per se*; the "town halls" were henceforth to be the enemy.

A few years ago this would have been unthinkable. Michael Heseltine, Patrick Jenkin and Tom King all in their turn repeated the required catch-phrases about partnership and local democracy. Conservative councillors were still treated with the superficial courtesies at least. There are, of course, considerably fewer of them now than there were. There is also a growing impatience among national Conservative figures with what is seen as their pretensions and their whingeing — and apparent inability to make the grand efficiency savings the government expects. A decision seems to have been taken to jettison any pretence that this government has any interest at all in maintaining the good health of local government.

But what has taken me about the deafening silence of the reaction. Where are local government's friends? When one thinks of all the battles of the last few years — over the new rate support grant system, rate-capping, the incursion of the Manpower Services Commission into education, the imposition of corporation status on Docklands; when one adds up all the millions of pounds spent on campaigns defending local government; when one reflects, indeed, on the most recent poll evidence (by MORI for the Audit Commission) confirming that, outside inner London, the public is generally well satisfied with local government services, one wonders why there is not a national shout of outrage at the new brutal centralism.

Instead, Kenneth Baker has lobbed two incendiary devices into the very stronghold of local government itself — education — and is met with only the most ragged and half-hearted answering fire. Two years ago an Education Secretary talking about city technology colleges and an imposed settlement of the teachers' pay dispute would not have got out of Elizabeth House alive.

Why this collapse of resistance? There are, I believe, three reasons. The first and most obvious is simple exhaustion. The second is a creeping rottenness at the core of local government. I was wrong to think that the practice of political patronage and intimidation of career officials was confined to London. Many of the big cities and metropolitan boroughs are infected as well. Senior administrators and professionals no longer have the heart to defend the status quo.

But the third reason is the most interesting: that the Labour Party, hoping for power after the next election, is happy to have the system as centralized as possible by the time it takes over. There should be a standard paragraph in all Cabinet documents: "How this new provision could be used by a Labour government." Is there? The author is a member of the SDP national committee.

moreover... Miles Kingston

## Small Shambles (continued)

Q. Well how did the first week of the Big Bang go?

A. Oh, just as well as we expected. Q. Really? I heard it had been a flop and a disaster.

A. That's pretty well what we expected. But of course you've got to expect teething troubles when a new system is introduced.

Q. Why?

A. Why? I don't know why. It's one of those things that PK men say.

Q. Not everyone has teething troubles — new aeroplanes don't crash a lot in their first week out. New motorways don't close down immediately.

A. All right, all right. I'll rephrase it. Things went badly.

Q. So badly, I hear, that stockbrokers were seen openly beating and punching their VDUs in frustration. What can you do about that?

A. A lot! We're rushing out a new breed of VDU that can hit back. Every time a broker hits one of these new VDUs — pow! He gets a punch back right in the nose. And boy, can these VDUs fight! They've got stamina, they've got footwork and they've got that indefinable something that makes them a champion. I wouldn't pick a fight with one of these boozos, no sir.

Q. Hello there! Are you one of the two million lucky people who have appeared in a British Gaz advertisement? One of those ordinary people who can make a fortune just by standing still for a second? If not, don't worry, because before we're through we're going to feature everyone in Britain! After all, you're paying £20 million for these stupid ads, so you might as well appear in them. Think about it. You know it doesn't make sense.

Q. What was all that about?

A. That was a commercial break. These question and answer routines cost money, you know. We're selling advertising space in them now. I'd get cracking before the next one comes along.

Q. What kind of troubles did you have in the first week of Big Bang?

A. Well, I'll give you an example

from my own experience. On day two I tried to buy 10,000 shares in Grand Interpol via the system.

Q. And what happened?

A. I found I had bought a four-week package holiday in Bulgaria. In theory the computer had got linked to a travel agent.

Q. Wasn't that pretty disastrous?

A. Not when you think that somewhere there's someone who wanted a holiday in Bulgaria, and has ended up with 10,000 Grand Interpol shares. Boy has he got problems!

Q. But he doesn't have to pay, does he?

A. Sure. If he doesn't, we send a gang of VDUs to beat him up.

Q. Hello there! Tell me, are you in big trouble? Disgrace, humiliation, blackmail, public resignation, that sort of thing? Then you need looking after by *Tory Wives*. Only *Tory Wives* can give you the sort of support and comfort you need when you've been rather silly. Most people would walk away. *Tory Wives* will stand by you. If you haven't got a *Tory Wife* now, you may need one soon, because *Tory Wives* have had more experience of getting through public humiliation than anyone else. *Tory Wives*. Too good for *Tory Husbands*.

Q. I'm told that the stress on the average Stock-Exchange whizz-kid is so great that they burn out before they're 30.

A. That's nothing. A young man joined our firm this morning and he was burnt out by half-past four. He just lay by his desk, smouldering slightly. I had to turn a fire extinguisher on him, but he had already charred the carpet.

Q. What can be done to stop this?

A. For a start, they can make those pink-and-white striped yuppy shirts non-inflammable. Incidentally, I saw another young man crack this afternoon. He simply opened the window and threw his VDU out.

Q. Good. What happened to him?

A. The VDU picked itself up, ran back into the building, came up the stairs and beat the living daylight out of him. I wouldn't mess with one of these new VDUs, no sir. I wouldn't even speak roughly to one.





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## A TACTICAL DECISION

The reversal of any major policy which has lasted for 60 years must be counted significant. When that policy reversal is effected by the principal organization of violent Irish republicanism — an organization where history exerts so potent an influence — and directed by its leaders, it is doubly so.

Yesterday's vote by Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, to end its boycott of the Irish Parliament means that the Provisionals will, for the first time in the existence of the Republic, have the possibility of a parliamentary voice in Irish affairs.

Some may see this decision as a defeat for the policy of principle above practice that Sinn Féin has traditionally pursued and a renunciation of an important part of its history. Others may see it as the demise of a legend. No longer will Sinn Féin stand aloof as the guardian of pure republicanism, the role it has cast for itself. For Sinn Féin both the suggestion of defeat and the sacrifice of principle may present risks. But they are risks that will have been carefully calculated by its leaders. Only 30 delegates dissented from the decision.

For the Government of the Irish Republic and for the British Government, the Sinn Féin vote may be regarded initially as something of a victory. Some will be tempted to see it as the recruitment of Sinn Féin to the democratic

process. But there could be no greater delusion. The switch in policy made yesterday is a change of tactics, not of heart.

Numerically, Sinn Féin may be on the political fringe both north and south of the border. But the IRA has long specialized in exercising a leverage greater than any democratic power it might win by votes alone. Sinn Féin's new position opens up a set of political opportunities which require careful analysis and constant vigilance.

First, the arithmetic of southern politics offers temptations to small parties. For some years now, the balance between Fine Gael and Labour and the opposition Fianna Fáil has been a fine one. In these circumstances, which are likely to persist for several years to come, two or three Sinn Féin TDs could exert an influence over and above their numbers. They could disrupt the parliamentary process or exact an unacceptably high price for parliamentary peace. Instability of this kind in the politics of the Irish Republic has bedevilled Anglo-Irish inter-governmental relations before and could easily do so again.

Sinn Féin's participation in the parliament of the South could also complicate Anglo-Irish relations in another way. It will enhance the party's respectability in some sections of the nationalist community in Northern Ireland. If Sinn Féin wins seats and takes an active part in Dublin politics,

it will have strengthened its defences against any move the British government might wish to make against it in the North. British governments have so far fought shy of proscribing Sinn Féin as a party, but this does not mean that it has not been (or should not be) considered after recent Sinn Féin successes at the polls. Proscription will now be that much more difficult.

A further consequence of yesterday's vote is the likelihood of more deaths. Some may result from internal feuding if IRA activists seek to register their protest against the decision through violence. But even those IRA commanders who support the decision will need to demonstrate to their supporters that the Armagh has not been superseded by the ballot box.

Above all, Sinn Féin's decision gives that organization a new tactical weapon. The IRA is not capable of "defeating" or even destabilizing the Republic or a part of Britain. It can, however, attempt to outlast the determination of a democracy to confront murderers and their sympathizers. Participation of Sinn Féin in the Parliament of the Republic will help to perpetuate existing tensions and difficulties both inside the British and Irish governments and between them. It is this consequence that London and Dublin must guard against in the months to come.

## THE TWILIGHT ZONE

How many of our older schoolchildren have any knowledge of the following: the development of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent; the history and causes of the Northern Ireland troubles since 1969; the origin and hopes of Britain's entry into the Common Market; the post-war decline in Britain's industrial performance; the end of empire and the development of the Commonwealth; and the changing philosophies and fortunes of our major political parties.

The answer is not likely to be encouraging. Those who are assiduous readers of newspapers will have some knowledge. Those who rely on school teaching and school text books will be barely knowledgeable at all.

The reason is partly the lack of space on an overcrowded curriculum for subjects not covered in examination syllabuses. The new GCSE exams will go some way towards bringing modern British history further into the classroom, but the imbalance between pre-war and post-war studies will still be very great.

Last week saw a new initiative launched to counter this problem: the establishment of the Institute of Contemporary British History. Its proponents argue that examination syllabuses at secondary and tertiary levels of education will not change until there is a substantial body of sound historical

writing for students to draw upon. They propose to galvanise historians into producing objective and balanced literature on post-war Britain targeted at a variety of levels in the hope that the supply will help to stimulate the market.

The new institute proposes as a first step to start a systematic interviewing programme of former ministers and civil service chiefs to shed light both on general policy-making and on specific events, such as the leadership struggle in the Conservative Party in the autumn of 1963 or the fall of the Heath government in 1974.

There are already memoirs or published diaries for these periods but they are inevitably inclined to be self-serving and partisan. Few ministers below the top rank ever write memoirs, and scarcely any civil servants (outside the Foreign and Commonwealth Office).

The recent past is an academic twilight zone. Today's events are described and analysed in the media as they happen. Events of 30 or more years ago are the subject of expanding scholarly interest. The period in between falls uneasily into such subject areas as politics, sociology or current affairs, areas whose claim to be considered a fully fledged academic discipline is still challenged. It is a period that is ill served by historians with the knowledge and hind-

sight to place the events of those years in their wider context, and ill considered by history students.

The new initiative has obvious dangers. The human and financial resources devoted to the study of British history prior to 1945 are already hard pressed and it would be wrong to squeeze them further. Oral history has to be treated with caution. One has only to compare one's favourite autobiographical stories with one's contemporary diary entries to see that.

There will always be a question about the value of teaching recent history to pupils whose grounding in earlier periods of history may be negligible (and is unlikely to increase when they can choose to abandon the study of history after two or three years of secondary education). Yet today's schoolchildren and university students are tomorrow's voters and decision-takers, and to send them out into the world with only a rudimentary knowledge of the post-war history of their country is to deny them the vital piece of the jigsaw in explaining how Britain arrived at where she is today.

If the new Institute places the study of recent history on a sound academic footing and stimulates its emergence into the school curriculum, it will have achieved much. The project deserves well.

## ALBANIA'S NEW ERA?

In the West the death of the aged Albanian Communist Party leader, Enver Hoxha, eighteen months ago was described, inevitably, as the end of an era. Within Albania it was treated, just as inevitably, as a further stage in the continuous advance of that country towards communism. Since then, Tirana's aggressive insistence on continuity has coincided with signs of uncertainty and shifts in policy.

Yet still the post-Hoxha era has not been inaugurated. There has been an end, but no beginning. The five-yearly Congress of the Albanian Communist Party which opens today may provide that beginning. At very least it can be expected to reflect the changes that have taken place in Albania in recent years and indicate how united Hoxha's successors are about adapting to them.

Albania has one of the youngest populations in the world. The average age of the population is 26 and one third of all Albanians are under 15. While their parents and grandparents can remember a time when Albania had a place in the wider world, then the communist world, then as an ally of China, today's young Albanians have been brought up largely in ignorance of anything other than the hostile. While in many respects better educated

than their parents, they have been isolated from the youth culture of the West and even of the East.

It is becoming apparent, however, that isolation has neither stifled curiosity nor acted as a barrier to what the communist authorities regard as contamination from Western ways. According to recent reports, the youthful population of Albania is not immune to partisanship which manifests itself as hooliganism at sporting events; nor to disruptive rowdiness in public places. It has also exhibited a penchant for what is proscribed.

It is becoming equally apparent that the communist system in Albania has, despite its strident pursuit of autarky and its ideological distance from the countries of Eastern Europe, bred economic evils that are strikingly similar to theirs. A generation has entered the work force knowing that hard work goes unrewarded, that innovation and originality are frequently counterproductive and that extra-legal methods are more effective in reaching an objective than legal methods. Albanians, along with workers from Siberia to East Berlin, are now being told in no uncertain terms that their productivity is inadequate to provide the improved living standards they crave.

Now, too, in relation to the outside world, Albania appears to be finding its self-imposed isolation increasingly difficult to sustain. Slowly, Albania has concluded diplomatic and trade agreements with other, predominantly European and non-aligned countries. There has been a marked improvement in its relations with Greece. In the Balkans only Yugoslavia (because of the intractable problem of the border province of Kosovo) and in Europe as a whole only Britain (because of the unresolved dispute over Albanian gold), present obstacles to the re-entry of Albania into the diplomatic world.

One aspect of Albanian life that has not changed is the omnipresence of Enver Hoxha. The image of the late leader has presided over all the recent changes and recognitions of change. His portrait is everywhere, his works are continually quoted. But his name being perpetuated as a cipher to justify the preservation of the old regime? Is it being used to justify change, to sanction what would — without the approval of the late leader — amount to an admission of failure? Or does the immortalization of Enver Hoxha reflect merely his successors' fears of what sudden change might do in a country used to rigid certainty? This week's Party Congress may have an answer.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Value of language skills to exports

From the Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board

Sir, Dr Adriana Matheson's careers article (October 23) makes a number of important points about the value of foreign language skills in export marketing.

At the British Overseas Trade Board we have long been worried by the effects on Britain's trading prospects of a national reluctance to learn other languages. Our vice-chairman, HRH the Duke of Kent, has taken a particular interest in the subject.

Most of this country's customers are in non-English-speaking markets, and many prefer to deal with firms prepared to approach them in their own language. They are often critical of the apparent inability of our industry and commerce, with some notable exceptions, to do so.

Seven years ago, in response to concerns of just this kind, a BOTB study group, led by our vice-chairman, confirmed that in many overseas markets British companies could not expect to compete effectively without a knowledge of the local language.

It found that very few firms were making adequate use of the available language training facilities, and that better liaison was needed between firms and the education world. It was convinced that industry and commerce should be much more positive in

their attitude towards language skills.

Some progress has since been made. The BOTB have a current series of conferences on export marketing, for example, including a session on the value of language skills in winning orders. And, with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Lloyds Bank, we have pioneered a new Foreign Languages at Work course to help sixth-formers who have taken sciences and other non-linguistic subjects at A level to continue or develop their communication skills.

We and others have also welcomed the recent policy initiative by the Secretary of State for Education and Science to encourage more foreign-language teaching in schools, with its emphasis on communication in everyday situations. I understand that the Secretary of State is hoping to issue definitive guidance later this year.

But there is still a long way to go. For Britain's overseas trade the message remains the one which the study group recognised in 1979: there is no substitute for the ability to deal with overseas customers in their own language.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES CLEMINSON, Chairman,  
British Overseas Trade Board,  
1 Victoria Street, SW1,  
October 29.

### Syria warning

From Rabbi Dr Sidney Brichio

Sir, The breaking off of diplomatic relations with Syria by the British Government may appear to the average citizen as a logical and necessary consequence of the proven collusion of the Syrian Government in the attempt to destroy an El Al plane in mid-flight.

Politicians and diplomats of the world, however, must have been stunned by the boldness of the act. They know that there were other options, such as the withdrawal of the British Ambassador in Damascus or the declaration that the present Syrian Ambassador was persona non grata.

Instead it chose to sacrifice commercial and political self-interest by cutting off relationships with that power in the Middle East which, along with Egypt, is the key factor in any settlement of the Arab conflict with Israel. It also risks the lives of its nationals living abroad at the hands of Syrian-supported terrorists.

The British Government has thus given a clear signal to the nations of the world that it

considers the fight against international terrorism as deadly serious and one which transcends the benefits which may come from the sale of arms in the area or the advantages of political influence.

One can only hope that the major powers, particularly the USSR, will understand the message and not wait until a band of terrorists get hold of a nuclear weapon and hold the world to ransom, before they unite in ridding the world of those who indiscriminately slaughter innocent third parties in order to achieve their political goals or satisfy their paymasters.

When the Government of a nation of shopkeepers, and this is no stigma, behaves with such clarity of purpose it deserves applause. But more to the point, it is a warning to other governments, especially her European allies, that what is at stake in this struggle is more than the loss of profit or power, but the very survival of world law and order.

SIDNEY BRICHIO,  
The Ambassador,  
Falmouth, Cornwall,  
October 27.

### Disaster on K2

From Lord Hunt

Sir, The letters from Dr Charles Sir (October 2) and Mr M. J. Ball (October 20) bearing upon the recent tragic loss of life on K2 rightly draw attention to the lack of oxygen, fuel and food supplies at appropriate places on the mountain during the climb.

Fundamental to the matter of these deficiencies was, surely, an absence of adequate planning and control in respect of the climbing operation as a whole, which should have ensured, not only that the necessary supplies and shelter were appropriately positioned at the times when they were required, but that other climbers were also in a position to support the party or groups who were making the bid for the summit.

Absence of such control and

support was the cause of a comparable tragedy during an American-organized expedition on K2 in 1959. There are other instances, too, when more than one group of climbers, from different countries, whether in competition with one another or having failed to co-ordinate their plans, have created unjustified risks.

Such basic lessons do not make a case for large and lavishly equipped expeditions; nor do they necessarily rule out the simpler and more enjoyable vogue for climbing "Alpine style" on the biggest peaks. But well-laid plans and adequate supplies are of the essence of the matter.

Yours truly,  
JOHN HUNT,  
Royal Geographical Society,  
Kensington Gore, SW7,  
October 22.

### Church heritage

From the Chairman of Save Britain's Heritage

Sir, To write about scaling down an "overbearing Methodist pulpit" and an "over-gothic Catholic altar" (leading article, October 20) grossly underestimates what is becoming an increasingly serious issue.

Only last week a Georgian interior of 1753 was totally destroyed. The building, the former Huguenot chapel in Fournier Street, Spitalfields, is now a mosque, but ecclesiastical exemption applies. Galleries, panelling, Georgian pews and their fittings were chain-sawn into little pieces and carted away. No record was made.

The Church of England at least has the valuable advice of the Council for the Care of Churches. The Free churches and non-Christian churches have no such body and can do precisely as they please.

One hundred yards up the street from the gutted chapel is Hawksmoor's masterpiece, Christchurch. It is ironic that an appeal is shortly to be launched for a substantial sum to reinstate the galleries there which were removed in the name of re-ordering in the nineteenth century.

Yours faithfully,  
SOPHIE ANDREAE, Chairman,  
Save Britain's Heritage,  
68 Battersea High Street, SW11,  
October 20.

### Measure for measure

From Mr G. S. Elfer

Sir, I am grateful to the Rev Canon D. W. C. Mossman (October 29) for drawing our attention to the blunderland of metrication in which we are constrained to live because our legislators do not wish to know better.

Recently the Joint Metrication/Standards Committee of the Institution of Production Engineers wrote to the Minister of State at the Department of Trade to say that the dual (imperial and metric) system of measurement costs manufacturing companies an estimated 3 per cent of their turnover also, that many entrants to industry have to be retrained,

after their academic career, in the use of avoirdupois and inch systems. This is particularly wasteful in the area of quality assurance.

We are told that the decisions are best left to enterprises concerned, who are in the best position to assess the costs and benefits.

When we needed to devalue the pound we went metric, by Government order, in no time. Who is deluding whom?  
G. S. ELFER, (Chairman,  
Joint Metrication/Standards Committee,  
The Institution of Production Engineers,  
Little Cedars,  
Windover Street, Chertsey, Surrey.

### New colleges, but old hat?

From the Secretary of the Association of Principals of Sixth Form Colleges

Sir, The Minister of State for Education and Science has just published a glossy prospectus, subtitled "A new choice of school", for the city technology colleges. Such colleges, I understand, are to be the answer to low standards in selected urban areas.

In such a context, one might expect some exciting new perspectives, some innovative features not hitherto evident in the much-maligned State sector.

It is surprising, therefore, to see, under the title, "Courses of study available in the sixth form", an almost exact replica of an open-access sixth-form college's curriculum. Moreover, this curriculum has been available in many colleges for the last 12 years; it has offered maximum opportunity to high-flyers, variety and depth to all A-level candidates, a second chance to those who fell at the fifth-form fence, and hope to many who had struggled during their early school years.

"Mixed Economy" (sic) and general studies' provision has been available to all 16-19 students, the majority of whom have gone on to successful and satisfying careers at 17+, 18+, or via higher education after structured and caring guidance from trained staff.

Given the stated size of the CTCs (750-1,000) it is difficult to see how their sixth forms can possibly offer the range of subjects postulated in the prospectus, or how they can cater for 16-19 year olds with the quality of provision currently available in sixth-form and tertiary colleges, some of which already exist in the locations proposed for the city technology colleges.

Yours faithfully,  
J. L. GLAZIER, Secretary,  
The Association of Principals of Sixth Form Colleges,  
South-east Essex Sixth Form College,  
Runnymede Chase,  
Beaufort,  
Essex,  
October 27.

### Economics of art

From Mr David Gould

Sir, Should we express sympathy to the National Gallery for their inability to purchase a painting by Manet for "something in the region of £3 million" (report, October 21) when it might well have been within the bounds of possibility for an astute director (with an understanding set of trustees) to have bought the picture at an earlier date?

We are told in today's issue that it changed hands for £500 in 1899, yet it would be more interesting to know the date and the circumstances and the price when it last changed hands.

The man in the street is eternally bemused by the unreal economics of the art market and the enormous values set upon works of art. By and large fashion dictates the monetary value, not the intrinsic quality.

Last Tuesday (October 14) a large pastel, "The Sirens", by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, was reproduced in your pages. About 30 years ago it was knocked down at Christie's, as an unwieldy and unwanted item, for the princely sum of six guineas. Alas, at that time there wasn't a director of any gallery in Great Britain with the acumen to buy it; neither was there a sale room correspondent who would have seen it as a newsworthy item.

If it is a policy for the National Gallery to buy at the top of the market, this surely sets a seal upon the frightful illusion that paintings are another form of currency. It is a ridiculous situation when paintings live in vaults as a "hedge against inflation" — as, I fear, British Rail may find out sooner or later.

Yours sincerely,  
DAVID GOULD,  
9 Criffel Avenue,  
Streatham Hill, SW2,  
October 21.

### Stranded whales

From Professor W. S. Allen, FRS

Sir, The comment appended to your photograph (October 30) of stranded whales in south-west Iceland does a grave injustice to the Icelanders when it refers to "the notorious Icelandic ritual slaughter known as the grind". There is no such ritual in Iceland. Fortunately most of your readers are likely to be better informed and will know that this is exclusively a Faroese tradition.

Yours faithfully,  
W. S. ALLEN,  
Trinity College,  
Cambridge.

### Inner city building

From Mr Henry Law

Sir, Prince Charles's castigation of builders for not developing inner city sites (report, October 29) prompts me to ask what became of the Government's much vaunted register of vacant land? Since the register is not fulfilling the purpose for which it was set up, perhaps it needs fiscal teeth.

If sites and buildings of zero rateable value were made subject to a levy based on their current market value, their owners might be more inclined to release them for development.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY LAW,  
19 Queens Gardens,  
Brighton,  
East Sussex

## ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 3 1960

On November 2, 1960, after a trial lasting six days before Mr Justice Byrne, Penguin Books Ltd were acquitted of publishing an obscene article, namely the unexpurgated edition of *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. The jury's unanimous verdict enabled the publisher to begin the distribution of 200,000 copies of the book. Final sales were considerably higher. The *Times* leader below evoked a great deal of correspondence. The publisher, Sir Allen Lane, replied to it at length on November 8 stating that it "... demonstrated a complete lack of understanding..."

### A DECENT RETICENCE

A jury of nine men and three women have decided that D. H. Lawrence's novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is not obscene. It was perfectly proper for them to decide this. No one could do so. It is a matter of opinion, not of law and the moment they had so decided, as Mr Justice Byrne said in his summing up, "that is the end of the case". It is likely, however, to be only the beginning of much else. While Penguin Books Ltd. get ready to do record business, and while Sir Allen Lane will receive the congratulations of all those in many parts of the world who sincerely believe that a bad taboo has been broken and an unnecessary restraint lifted, many equally sincere people, also deeply concerned about public and private morals and the general well-being of society, will be asking themselves exactly where the consequences will stop. For, in spite of the impressive parade of witnesses for the defence, well nigh all affirming that the publication of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* could do nothing but good, it would not have been difficult to match them, bishop for bishop and don for don, with a similar parade taking exactly the opposite view.

This does no more than emphasise the fact that obscenity is not an immutable offence. It has no universal absolutes. It varies from society to society at any given moment, and within the same society from age to age.

Thirty years after his death, and at least so far as *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is concerned, Lawrence has found a British jury to agree with him. The question of the work's obscenity within the terms of the 1959 Act has once for all been decided. There is no appeal against the jury's verdict. But on the grounds of decency, and taste, and even morals, it is still possible to express dissent. It is hard to make the major premise of the book other than that Constantine Chatterley was behaving naturally in being unchaste both before and throughout marriage and was justified in lying with one man after another until she found one to her satisfaction. Now that this novel can go into the hands of every man, woman, adolescent, and child with a jury's blessing, is it possible to be sure it will have no harmful effect on morals? To say the practice is already common is to go near to affirming that our society is one of those no further corruptible. This is not true. In spite of all the divorce cases there are plenty of people who do not behave in this fashion. Even if there are many who do, society should surely strive towards there being fewer. To excuse Lawrence, as was done at the trial, by explaining that he was a pagan is irrelevant. One is still supposed to be a Christian society.

All this, however, can be said to be no more than what has been adumbrated in many other novels. What makes *Lady Chatterley's Lover* unique is that all the details, circumstances, and sensations of copulation are made explicit. Here, too, it may be argued that Lawrence is describing no more than what most adults, and nowadays many adolescents, have experienced. But the main novelty, such an act is regarded the less it is talked about. A decent reticence has been the practice in all classes of society and much will be lost by the destruction of it. It is true, as the Judge warned the jury, that they were deciding on Lawrence's book and not on other, but it is difficult to see where the law will now be able to make a stand. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* was not saved by its literary merits. They did not arise. It was declared not to be obscene. A great shift in what is permissible legally has been made. But not morally. Yesterday's verdict is a challenge to society to resist the changes in its manners and conduct that may flow from it. It should not be taken as an invitation to succumb.

### Cutting edge

From Mr Guy Topham

Sir, John Elliot (October 30) should look again at the wall of the former chapel in the Convent near Marie-Antoinette's cell. A guillotine blade most certainly hangs there, as I well recall, having witnessed when one of our children (with a less fervid imagination than my own) felt its cutting edge with a finger.

Yours faithfully,  
GUY TOPHAM,  
22 Lawrence Street, SW3,  
October 30.

### The ring of truth?

From Mr E. M. Cockburn

Sir, "The Government cannot for ever stand by ringing its hands". So says today's first leader ("Mr Baker's big chance", October 29).

I am sure Mr Baker will prefer the advice of 1066 and All That: "They are ringing the bells now; I shall be wringing their necks soon" (Walpole).  
Yours faithfully,  
EMORIS COCKBURN,  
1 Beechwood Avenue,  
Kew, Richmond,  
Surrey,  
October 29.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
November 2: Mr Leslie Simmons had the honour of being received by The Queen today when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
November 2: The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Welsh Football Association, will attend the opening of the Welsh Football Association's new headquarters at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

November 1: The Duchess of Gloucester was present this afternoon at the Nabisco Wightman Cup at the Royal Albert Hall, London.

November 2: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, this afternoon unveiled the new War Memorial in Bridge Street, Peterborough.

Mrs Michael Harvey was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, will visit the Vehicles and Weapons branch at Chobham, Surrey, on November 7.

The Princess of Wales will open the fourth *Daily Mail* International Ski Show at the Earl's Court Exhibition Centre on November 7.

Princess Anne will attend the International Yacht Racing Union gala banquet at the Inn on the Park Hotel on November 7.

### Forthcoming marriages

**Mr J.G. Leaky and Miss A.J. Davies**  
The engagement is announced between James, younger son of Sir John and Lady Leaky, of the British High Commission, Canberra, and Miss A.J. Davies, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.G. Davies, of Java, Spain, and Ouslow Square, London.

**Mr G.L.A. Arncliffe and Miss C.M. Hill**  
The engagement is announced between Ian, elder son of Mr and Mrs H.J.A. Arncliffe, of Canford Cliffs, Dorset, and Miss C.M. Hill, daughter of Mr and Mrs F.H. Hill, of Cobham, Surrey.

**Lieutenant-Commander D.G. Hale, RN, and Miss C.H. Asher**  
The engagement is announced between Douglas, Graham, younger son of Mr and Mrs L.A. Hale, of Blackwater, Camberley, Surrey, and Miss C.H. Asher, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.F. Asher, of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire.

**Mr A.C. Broadmore and Miss A.C. Broadmore**  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs J.A. Broadmore, of Cranbrook, Kent, and Miss A.C. Broadmore, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Broadmore, of Leigh, Kent.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall on November 8.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Remembrance Day Service at the Cenotaph on November 9 and will lay a wreath.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, will attend the Welsh Guards Remembrance Service in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on November 9.

Princess Anne will attend a concert to mark the fortieth anniversary of the opening of the Wilford Trust and the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Arundel Reserve at the Chichester Festival Theatre, West Sussex, on November 9.

Princess Anne will visit the offices of the Lancashire Evening Telegraph on November 10 and later will visit Blackburn Borough Council's new leisure pool.

Viscount Linley celebrates his birthday today.

### Birthdays today

Major-General Sir Allan Adair, 89; Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, 52; Mr John Biffen, MP, 56; Mr Jeremy Brett, 51; Mr Charles Bronson, 64; Sir Kenneth Corley, 78; Miss Violeta Elvin, 61; Mrs Jean Floud, 71; Sir Philip Goodhart, MP, 61; Mr Ludovic Kennedy, 67; Sir Christopher Leaver, 49; Baroness Lee of Ashridge, 82; the Earl of Lonsdale, 64; Major-General Viscount Monckton of Brenchley, 71; Mr Kenneth Morgan, 58; Mr Timothy Raison, MP, 57; Vice-Admiral Sir John Webster, 54.

**Mr S.F. Jarvis and Miss S.J. Adamson**  
The engagement is announced between Simon, youngest son of Mr and Mrs D.F. Jarvis, of Ainsdale, Merseyside, and Miss S.J. Adamson, daughter of Mr and Mrs D.T. Adamson, of Orwell, Cambridgeshire.

**Mr P.R. Purvis and Miss F.M.M. Campbell**  
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Brigadier R.H. Purvis, CBE, and Mrs Purvis, of Worpleston, Surrey, and Miss F.M.M. Campbell, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.K. Campbell, of Boars Hill, Oxford.

**Mr G.S. Rendell and Miss D.G. Packer**  
The engagement is announced between Greg, son of Mr A.V.M. Rendell, of Altwick, Northumberland, and Miss D.G. Packer, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.K. Packer, of Swindon, Wiltshire.

**Mr R. Wovk and Miss A. Meerson**  
The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. Wovk, of Toronto, Canada, and Miss A. Meerson, daughter of Mr B.W. Moorson, of Dinas Powis, Glamorgan, and Mrs J. Arnold, of Charington, Warwickshire. The marriage will take place on November 17 in Toronto.

## The pipes come to town

By Angus Nicol

The Feast of All Hallows brought the sound of the great Highland bagpipe to London.

The piping was, as every November, rounded off by the Scottish Piping Society of London's competitions at the Glasgow Hall.

The winner of the overall championship was for the second year running Murray Henderson, no newcomer to the prize lists. He won a prize in each of the four main events, though first prizes eluded him.

The winner of the coveted Bannockburn was Basil MacDonnell, a piper from Argyll who played an Argyll tune, the "Lament for Captain MacDonnell". Murray Henderson came second with one of the greatest of the MacDonnell tunes, "Rory MacLeod's Lament". Third was Andrew Wright (a winner of this event in previous years) playing "Fallowfield Ard".

Mr Brian Donaldson, Scots Guards, took fourth prize with "MacLeod's Salute", also called

the Rowing Tune, while Robert Wallace came fifth with "The King's Tazza". The judges were John Burgess, Tom Spiers and Colonel Graham Murray.

Thirty-seven pipers entered for the open pipetournament event, which was won by Donald MacPherson, last year's winner, playing "Lady Margaret MacDonnell's Salute". Murray Henderson played the same tune and "Hillaris dro a dy" from the Duncan Campbell manuscript, to come second. Dr William Wetherston took third prize with "Beloved Scotland", a tune which may be either a lament or a cry for vengeance.

Malcolm MacRae came fourth with "MacLeod's Salute". The judges were Captain John MacLellan, Robert S. Brown, and Allan Boston, retiring president of the Scottish Piping Society of London.

The third pipetournament event, for the Highland Club challenge cup, was won with the "Salute to Donald" by Jonathan Gillespie,

who also won the Scottish Clans Cup for the first time.

The John MacPherson Memorial Quich for march, strathspey, reel, was won by Sgt Brian Donaldson. Murray Henderson took second place and also second place in the Bannockburn competition for the Bannockburn Cup, won by Sgt Roderick MacCourt with "Hillaris dro a dy".

The fall results were: Bannockburn 1. Murray Henderson; 2. Murray Henderson; 3. Murray Henderson; 4. Murray Henderson; 5. Murray Henderson; 6. Murray Henderson; 7. Murray Henderson; 8. Murray Henderson; 9. Murray Henderson; 10. Murray Henderson.

However, it is not known who owned this one before Baron Alphonse de Rothschild in the last century. That one price accounted for almost half of the total of \$4,547,730, or \$3,072,791, with 10 per cent bought in, which was produced by the sale of French furniture and decorations.

On Saturday afternoon in New York Sotheby's offered more French furniture, together with German and Chinese porcelain and other works of art from the Patino family. The Patino silver collection had been sold by Christie's earlier in the week.

The total for the Sotheby's session was \$8,091,380, or \$5,467,149, with only 4 per cent, or seven of the 141 lots, bought in.

An American collector paid \$797,500, or \$538,851, for a pair of Louis XIV ormolu-mounted boules, marquetry and ebony cabinets. They were decorated with figures representing Wisdom and Religion flanked by medals in ormolu.

It is likely that they were among the 12 cabinets to hold the medals and curiosities belonging to the King at Versailles which were made by Alexandre-Jean Oppenordt, the royal cabinet maker.

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## Sale room £1.4 m for French writing desk

By Huan Mallatien

In New York on Friday Sotheby's sold a secretaire, abattant, or writing desk, for a \$2,090,000, or £1,412,162.

The piece was made by the French cabinet maker, Martin Carlin, in about 1780 and it is mounted with ormolu and Sevres porcelain plaques of flowers by Vincent Taillander. Several of these porcelain-mounted pieces are known and most have royal provenance.

However, it is not known who owned this one before Baron Alphonse de Rothschild in the last century.

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## OBITUARY

### DR ROBERT S. MULLIKEN

#### Revealing secrets of the molecule

Dr Robert S. Mulliken, chemical physicist, whose molecular orbital theory bridged the gap between the atom and the molecule, died on October 31. He was 90.

The theory provided scientists with the means of tracing the complex paths which electrons travel in molecules.

Mulliken, known as "Mr Molecule", was awarded the 1966 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

Robert Sanderson Mulliken was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, on June 7, 1896. As a child, showing more interest in fauna than in molecules, he became a keen amateur botanist, a passion that remained with him for the rest of his life.

When a 17-year-old at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) - where his father was professor of organic chemistry - the young student delivered a graduation oration on "The electron: what it is and what it does". That was in 1913, the year that the Danish physicist Niels Bohr announced his quantum theory of spectra.

Mulliken graduated in chemistry from MIT in 1917 and his first job was in a laboratory for research on poison gases at American University. He then served for a few months in the Army before joining the New Jersey Zinc Company doing research in rubber compounding.

In 1919 he went to Chicago University where, under Dr W. D. Harkins, he did research on atomic nuclei. His PhD thesis was on the partial separation of mercury isotopes by irreversible evaporation.

He remained at Chicago as a national research council fellow, moving to Harvard to study the isotope effect in band spectra. There he read Sommerfeld's *Atomics and Spectral Lines* which suggested parallelisms between electronic states of molecules and those of atoms.

Inspired by what he read, he resolved to bring new order to the data on band spectra by using the old quantum theory. His efforts in this direction led to attempts also to understand molecular electronic states as more or less resembling those of atoms.

In 1925 he went to Europe to meet scientists who were working in the same field, returning two years later for a further round of visits.

Discoveries were being made by others. In 1927, when Mulliken was assistant professor of physics at Washington Square School, New York, the German scientist Friedrich Hund published his theory that atomic spectra could be understood in terms of *u* and *g* (each electron assigned to an orbital). The picture for molecules, however, was less clear.

Mulliken returned to Chicago University in 1928 and that year published crucial papers describing the use of the isoelectronic principle for molecules rather than for atoms.

His wife, Mary Helen, died in 1975. He is survived by their two daughters.

He was the recipient of numerous awards and honours from institutions around the world. In 1928, at the age of 32, he was one of the youngest to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences. In 1983 he retired from Chicago University where he had been professor of physics and chemistry for 52 years.

In addition to over 200 papers, he wrote *Molecular Complexes* (1969), with Willis B. Person; and *Diatom Molecular Complexes* (1977) and *Polyatomic Molecules* (1981), both with Walter C. Ermler.

Mulliken pursued his researches with intense concentration, patience and meticulous thoroughness. In the face of nature, he felt humbled. "Nature plays the perfect Sphinx and is completely adamant to every clumsy attempt to force the locks that guard her secrets", he explained.

"Yet to the man who finds the correct combination for one of these - that is, the truth - she yields without the slightest resistance". The result, he added, was an "intimate... feeling of communion with nature".

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## Tories see bigger role for head teachers

1990



MONDAY NOVEMBER 3 1986

Executive Editor  
Kenneth FleetSTOCK MARKET  
(Change on week)FT 30 Share  
1285.4 (+33.8)FT-SE 100  
1632.1 (+55.0)Bargains  
37598 (25605)USM (Datastream)  
126.25 (+1.09)THE POUND  
(Change on week)US Dollar  
1.4055 (-0.0075)W German mark  
2.8981 (+0.0276)Trade-weighted  
68.4 (+0.5)Managers  
challenge  
Opax with  
£156m bid

By Alison Eadie  
A group of 30 executives from printing and publishing company McCordquale revealed plans over the weekend for a £156 million management buy-out, the largest ever in Britain.

The bid is being led by Mr John Holloran, the chief executive, Mr Simon Williams, American operations director, Mr Nicholas Héroys, finance director, and Mr Geoffrey Dee, the company secretary. They are putting up £300,000 of the management's total £1 million equity.

The deal has been put together by Prudential-Bank, the British merchant banking arm of the American investment bank. Mr John MacArthur, chairman of Prudential-Bank, knew the McCordquale management well for 10 years when he was at Kleinwort Benson. He rang Mr Holloran three weeks ago with proposals for a management buy-out, because he said the McCordquale management was good and the company was being under-valued by Norton Opax's offer.

The all cash offer is being made by a new company, Datin at 30p per share, 40p above Opax's cash offer, and 10p above its share offer. Institutions investing through the Elektra Crossover Direct Investment Plan are providing £33 million equity capital, leaving the total equity to £34 million.

The banking finance is being underwritten by Standard Chartered Bank. The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Pru-Bach's ultimate parent, will participate in the financing.

Norton Opax, whose bid closes on Friday, was yesterday considering whether to raise its offer. Mr Clive Chalk, of merchant bank Samuel Montagu which is advising Opax, said the company was looking carefully at its options.

Opax raised its stake in McCordquale last Friday to 14.99 per cent, the limit at which it can buy shares for cash without making a higher cash offer to all shareholders.

Other crucial McCordquale shareholder is Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of the Daily Mirror, who has a 14.6 per cent stake. He ascribed a 10.85 per cent shareholding to Opax, but has yet to decide on voting his new 3.75 per cent stake.

If Opax's bid fails and Mr Maxwell accepts the 300p buy-out offer, he stands to make a profit of £3 million. The total size of the buy-out package is £187 million, which includes facilities for refinancing existing McCordquale debt.

Cabinet to keep  
spending down  
despite teachers

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

The Government is sticking to its public spending plans in spite of an extra £1 billion added by the proposed increase in teachers' pay. But to do so it will adopt more optimistic forecasts about the level of unemployment and the rate of pay increases for public servants.

Ministers are hoping to finish their long-drawn-out discussions on next year's public spending this week. If they succeed the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, may deliver his Autumn Statement to Parliament a week tomorrow.

The Government is anxious to announce its spending plans well before the British Gas share price is fixed a fortnight on Friday.

The small ministerial group chaired by Lord Whitelaw known as the Star Chamber, still has a few issues to resolve. They include parts of the education budget unconnected with teachers' pay.

The London Business School, whose views are most in line with Government thinking, is optimistic about prospects for the economy next year. In its latest forecast it projects economic growth of 3 per cent and inflation no higher than 3.5 per cent by the first quarter of 1987.

According to LBS the fall in the pound offers British industry a remarkable competitive advantage in world markets. The crucial issue is how far it will be able to take advantage of this.

Demand next year will ex-

such as provision for science.

But it is already clear that the individual programmes can only be fitted into the agreed total if the reserves included in the plans is much lower than this year's and if the assumptions underlying demand determined spending are made more optimistic than originally intended.

The proposed settlement on teachers' pay has compounded the problems facing the Star Chamber. The cost of this over four years is nearly twice the amount originally proposed by Sir Keith Joseph, the previous Education Secretary, at £2.4 billion.

Next year it would add £490 million to public spending in England and Wales over and above the £3.2 billion addition to local authority current expenditure originally provisionally agreed in July. Of this £200 million would be financed by the taxpayer and

the rest by a 2-4p increase in local rates.

Some relaxation in public spending control in election year is already expected in financial markets. Nevertheless, the possibility that next year's plans may be overspent will act as a constraint on the size of tax cuts in the Budget.

As last year, there will be no forecast of government revenues in the Autumn Statement. If by the Budget, oil revenues look likely to be higher than the \$15 a barrel assumed in the medium term financial strategy then that will finance some of the extra public spending, restoring the planned room for tax cuts.

The forecast of the economy, which the Chancellor will also present in his statement, will show growth recovering from this year's depressed level to around 3 per cent. Inflation is expected to rise slightly to about 3½ per cent.

## LBS optimistic on economy

By Our Economics Editor

Spending with consumer spending at home expected to grow by 4.1 per cent and world trade growing twice as fast as this year at 6.2 per cent. Although LBS expects a good supply response from industry it is forecasting an increase in the current balance of payments deficit to £2.4 billion.

In the absence of any fiscal or monetary tightening, sterling is expected to go on falling, reaching 64 on the trade weighted index by the end of 1987 and lower the year after. The resulting increase in competitiveness is expected to

boost manufactured exports by 15 per cent over the next two years.

At home personal consumption will go on growing rapidly boosted by tax cuts and a further reduction in the savings ratio. Some of this will be satisfied by imports which will rise by nearly 5 per cent next year and in 1988.

Inflationary pressures will be tempered next year by a deceleration in pay settlements and higher productivity but by the end of the year the fall in the pound will be feeding through into prices.

Exchange takes steps  
to prevent overload

By Our City Staff

The second week of Big Bang starts this morning on the Stock Exchange, after a successful first week, according to Exchange chairman Sir Nicholas Goodison - but a few frustrating weeks, according to some Exchange members.

Modifications to the Topic information service are already in hand to prevent repetition of the overloading which last week caused temporary suspension of the Stock Exchange Automated Quotations system (SEAO).

SEAO Level 1 investor service is being withdrawn and all subscribers will receive Level 2.

Level 1 provides the single best quote for each alpha stock

(the larger and more often traded stocks) and best stock (less large and less often traded). Level 2 provides the competing quotes service from different market makers.

Some information services on Topic, including Extra prices and foreign exchange prices, have been suspended also but should be restored within weeks.

However other changes will take longer to achieve. The needed extra capacity to the information system will not be on stream until July.

Several market-makers spent Saturday clearing the backlog of about 28,000 unmatched bargains which piled up during the week.

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Ferruzzi in  
talks on  
sugar deal

By Our City Staff

Ferruzzi, the Italian agribusiness group, is planning to buy 70 per cent of British Sugar from S&W Berisford for about £400 million.

Sir Richard Butler, chairman of Agricola UK, Ferruzzi's vehicle for its British interests, said yesterday that Ferruzzi and S&W Berisford were still negotiating on a deal, which if agreed would be subject to approval by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

He said he hoped a settlement would be hammered out with Berisford within a week. It is understood that Berisford would retain a 30 per cent shareholding and Mr Ephraim Margulies, Berisford's chairman, would remain as chairman.

The MMC is currently studying a £480 million bid for Berisford from Tate & Lyle and the possible acquisition by Ferruzzi of British Sugar.

The MMC has been asked by Mr Paul Channon, the Trade Secretary, to report by November 18. Tate & Lyle, whose primary interest is in commodity trading, Berisford is its ownership of British Sugar, is likely to object to any deal between Berisford and Ferruzzi.

Last week Ferruzzi announced a £1.569 billion (£286 million) rights issue to raise money for Agricola. The money will be in hand for any deal on British Sugar.



World theme: Mr Iain Quicke (left) and Mr Gerald Baptist

French join Corby  
theme park project

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The French-based Bouygues construction company, has agreed in principle to join in the management of the £400 million WonderWorld theme park at Corby, the former steel town in Northamptonshire.

It is Britain's most ambitious Disney-style project. The backers, which include French Kier, Brent Walker and BET, hope this could prove the turning point in achieving credibility for a project which began 14 years ago with the ideas of two former advertising executives, Mr Iain Quicke and Mr Gerry Baptist, but which has increasingly been delayed.

It brings to the edge of a financing launch a crucial £150 million first phase, including a majority of the

CBI heads for  
conflict over  
pay restraint

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's employers look set for a big conflict over calls for pay restraint when they debate publicly wages, the trade unions and employment at next week's Confederation of British Industry annual conference in Bournemouth.

A deep divide is shown in resolutions among the 195 from CBI regional councils, companies and trade associations, on the controversial question of cuts in pay rises, an issue that has become a preoccupation of the CBI leadership.

The CBI eastern regional council says that "it is a negative attitude and bad psychology to call for wage restraint in order to become competitive."

It adds that industry should take positive action to raise productivity and thus attract new investment and new jobs in the UK.

In contrast, the North West council resolution endorses statements by Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director general, and says that "pay restraint is crucial if the British economy is to continue to grow and real jobs are to be created."

The West Midlands council, however, believes that "too much emphasis has been placed upon the level of earnings and the rate of increase in earnings, and that this has provided Government with an excuse to avoid its responsibilities towards reducing interest rates."

It adds: "We believe in a

high real wage, high productivity economy, and the emphasis should henceforth be upon unit wage costs, the aim being wage settlements which, coupled with other changes, stabilize or reduce unit wage costs; recognising that for some this may mean no wage increase at all, for others an increase well above the rate of inflation."

And the Welsh council urges the conference "to be more concerned with improving efficiency and monitoring and publicizing unit costs than with the level of wage settlements."

For the first time, ordinary members have been able to select by ballot the resolutions they wish to debate. Previously, they have been chosen in secret by a committee of CBI leading figures. Nine resolutions have been selected by ballots of regional councils and standing committees, and a further five will be chosen by delegates next Monday.

Apart from the wages issue, most of the resolutions show little disagreement among CBI members. There is broad support for more government spending on the infrastructure, in line with the CBI's recommendation of a £1 billion-a-year programme of new projects, on Britain joining the European Monetary System, on the need to halt the increasing divide between north and south of the country, and on the need for tax reform.

IoD expresses concern  
over executive bonuses

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain's high-flying, high-earning and exclusive band of top company executives are increasingly being rewarded by performance-related bonus payments which can now account for as much as half of their salaries.

According to the Institute of Directors, the bonus concept that has come naturally to the competitive world of US business, is now sweeping through Europe. "Companies ranging from multinationals down to those employing fewer than 250 are rushing to join the payments-by-results bandwagon."

But the institute warns that with the rise in executive base salaries showing no signs of abating in Britain, the country's economic competitiveness could be damaged seriously if bonuses become an accepted norm even when profits fall.

In the latest issue of its journal *Director*, the institute says that more than half the United Kingdom's company

directors now have some performance-related element in their pay. Recent studies indicate this figure will rise 5-10 per cent next year.

It cites the earnings a year ago of Sir John Harvey-Jones, chairman of ICI, whose basic salary of £220,000 was boosted to £312,991 by £74,800 of performance-related bonuses plus a variety of accumulated entitlements, including stock options.

One of the first big companies to apply cash incentives was BOC, where the system was introduced by Mr Richard Giordano, the country's highest paid executive. Mr Giordano, whose salary is currently £883,100, has no performance reward included other than stock options.

The IoD says: "The committee of non-executive directors that sets his salary believes the chairman should operate on a longer view than would be implied by cash bonuses on yearly results."

Lloyd's asks agency to  
run extra syndicate

By Our City Staff

Lloyd's insurance market has asked AUA3, the agency responsible for managing the loss stricken PCW syndicates, to take over the running of aviation syndicate 859.

Losses on the syndicate are running at £3.9 million for the 1982 to 1985 years of account, or a hefty £12,817 loss for each name with a £10,000 share on the syndicate.

AUA3, which has been pressing for the inclusion of 859 in any eventual settlement of the PCW affair, is likely to accept the margin of the syndicate this week after two conditions have been fulfilled.

Syndicate 540, run by WMD underwriting agencies,

could also be pulled into AUA3's net. Syndicate 540 codes business to one of the syndicates run by AUA3.

Feltrim, the company taking over WMD, is understood not to be able to obtain errors and omissions cover because of the problems of syndicate 540 on the 1983 year of account.

AUA3 has told Lloyd's that 540 must be included in any eventual settlement but has not requested its management. The syndicate made a small profit in 1983.

Lloyd's is hoping to have worked out a settlement to the PCW affair by the end of this year.

Pubs group  
seeks £3m

Cafe Inns, a North of England company, is looking for £3 million under the Business Expansion Scheme to finance its business of running pubs, cafes and pastry shops.

Investors will be asked to buy a minimum of £2,000 worth of shares.

Under the terms of the BES investors get tax relief on investments of up to £40,000 a year in certain types of unquoted companies.

The Inland Revenue's statistics on the BES shows that of more than £200 million invested in BES companies since 1983, the vast majority has gone to the South.

## US trade debut for Hanson Trust shares

From Bailey Morris  
New York

Shares of Hanson Trust will begin trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as part of the conglomerate's new campaign to raise its profile and influence in the US market.

Over the past weeks, Sir Gordon White, chairman of Hanson Industries, the US subsidiary, has stated his intention to use all or part of its estimated \$5.5 billion (£3.9 billion) cash to launch a series of new US acquisitions which could include a "mega-deal."

Hanson was revealed on Friday as a partner of Sir James Goldsmith in acquiring 11.5 per cent of Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company, the world's largest tyre group, as a prelude to a possible bid. Shares of American Brands, the Connecticut consumer products company, were also heavily traded last week on rumors that Hanson was interested.

Hanson is not the only British company which has been making waves on Wall Street in recent weeks.



Robert Maxwell: plans for big US expansion

Mr Robert Maxwell, the Mirror group publisher, is in the process of expanding heavily into the US communications market. He is expected to announce a big acquisition, perhaps a multi-billion dollar deal, by the end of the year.

Mr Maxwell has retained the firm of Rothschild Inc, among others, to help conduct a search which is focused on trade magazines, book publishing, and scientific journals.



Sir Gordon: launching a series of new deals

The heightened British presence, part of a rising trend with record British purchases of American companies this year, is related to currency movements and changes in the US tax laws likely to trigger a wave of additional acquisitions before the end of the year.

But the overriding reason behind the expansion decisions by Mr Maxwell and others is "the determination that opportunities in the United Kingdom are limited," said Mr Robert Fildes, presi-

dent of Rothschild, which has also advised Hanson.

His views were echoed by Mr Walter Eberstadt of Lazard Freres & Co who said in an interview that "rightly or wrongly, and I think wrongly, British industrial companies think the potential of the British economy is limited."

In attempting to expand their bases in the US, however, British companies feel hampered by their lack of high public profiles.

"I do not think any of the bankers here know how big we are," Sir Gordon said in a recent interview. He indicated this was one of the reasons Hanson decided to list its shares, in the form of American depositary receipts, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr Maxwell, who told the *New York Times* he would acquire a leading communications company by the end of the year, has also been seeking a higher US profile.

Over the past several weeks, his agents have passed the word that he intends to move into the US market in a big way, backed by almost \$500

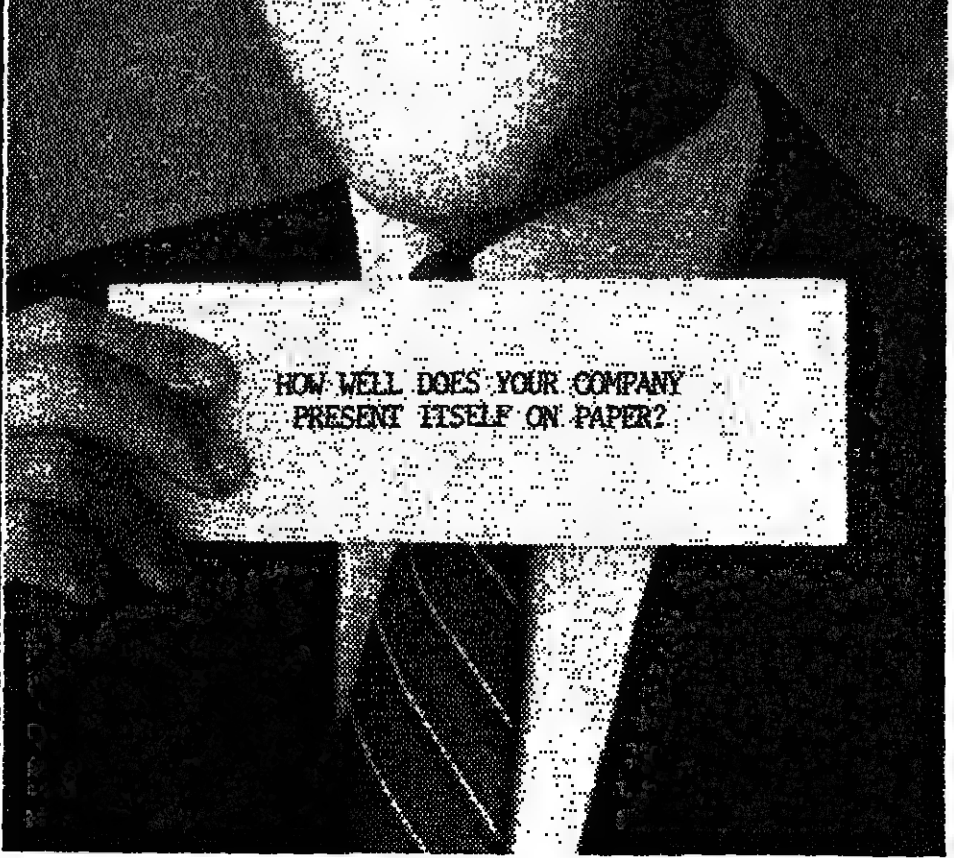
million in available cash in addition to valuable shares.

During a recent buying spree, Mr Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation purchased Providence Gravure, one of the largest US printers of consumer magazines and catalogues, from the Providence Journal Company for \$152.5 million, and the Webb Company of St Paul, Minnesota, another large printer of consumer magazines, for \$120 million.

In addition, through the Pergamon group of companies which he controls, Mr Maxwell purchased a controlling interest in Orbit Search Service, a US company which sells computerized scientific and technical data bases.

"You can't see nothing yet," Mr Maxwell said in a recent interview in which he disclosed he is only interested in friendly US takeovers of the "McGraw-Hill type of company."

Although he has not made a bid for McGraw-Hill, he recently attempted and failed to buy Scientific American





## GILT-EDGED

# Yields are overestimating the risk of inflation

Since the summer, markets have seen-sawed between too great a concern with recession and too great a preoccupation with strong growth and inflation. In my estimation, the prospect of world recession is remote.

The major economies are growing at a moderate rate and ample financial and fiscal stimulus lies in reserve, particularly since nominal GNP growth is undershooting targets in most leading countries. Market tremblings over rapid inflation are premature, even though consumer prices' growth in leading nations is set to accelerate slightly.

It is true that isolated examples of inflation and deflation exist and in such a climate the prudent portfolio manager will moderately increase weightings in cash and gold.

What needs to be emphasized is that the recent global retreat to liquidity has been encouraged by a high, risk-free return on cash. High real interest rates and low inflation everywhere have made it attractive to hold interest-bearing cash and have encouraged deferral of expenditure and investment.

Ironically, it is probably this very liquidity which has encouraged over-cautious central banks to delay the co-ordinated decline in interest rates initiated in January this year.

Against this backdrop, it is hardly surprising that world bond markets have been going through a disappointing time. The fall in the gilt market, although heavier than in other financial markets, has by no means been isolated.

The key question is whether weakness in world bond markets, including gilts, will persist. At the heart of this issue is the outlook for world inflation and as I see it, the prospective inflation vista is less bleak than markets anticipate.

It is true that inevitably the level of world and domestic inflation is going to rise now that commodity prices have stopped falling and the bulk of the dollar's decline is behind us. However, inflationary momentum is not likely to gather much pace.

Consumer prices are now, at worst, set to rise back to their "core" or "underlying" rates namely growth in wages and

other employment costs adjusted for productivity. What this means is that in Britain consumer prices should rise from 3 per cent a year at present to about 5 per cent per annum next year.

In the United States, a similar increase in consumer prices is probable next year, while in Japan and West Germany consumer prices will accelerate to about 2 per cent per annum in 1987.

These anticipated rises in inflation are not unduly worrying. Certainly, they are lower than bond yields in

## Global retreat to liquidity encouraged by risk-free return

most major nations would have us believe. Specifically, current British bond yields of about 11 per cent appear to be discounting too great an inflation risk, unless one supports the extreme view that British inflation will rise to near double figures fairly soon.

My own forecast of about 5 per cent per annum next year comes in at the lower end of market expectations; underpinning this is a moderate deceleration in the rate of increase in British pay settlements and a slightly stronger domestic productivity trend.

The extremely high risk premium in gilt yields is probably explained by market uncertainty over the future course of sterling. Its performance is, of course, a crucial variable for overseas investors and for domestic interest rate management.

Interestingly, there are signs that some offshore investors are taking a more relaxed view of sterling instruments, since differentials between sterling bonds and those on mark and yen bonds have widened to extremely attractive levels (between 5 per cent to 7 per cent per annum).

The problem for mark bloc and yen based investors is that prospective total returns are likely to be reduced by the currency loss resulting from holding sterling. My belief is that sterling could fall by as much as 8 per cent against the continental currencies and the yen in the next year, given growing British balance of

payments worries, excessive domestic credit creation and wage inflation and political uncertainty.

In relation to American financial instruments and for US dollar based investors, however, the yield differential on gilts looks more appealing (about 3.5 per cent per annum), assuming sterling stability against a weak dollar.

On the domestic front, one of the problems is a heavy funding programme in the remaining months of this financial year. There is also concern about the Chancellor's economic and monetary strategy. This involves toughing it out in the belief that current economic difficulties are less severe than his critics would have us believe.

In broad economic terms, the Chancellor's approach makes considerable sense: the last thing the "real" British economy needs is a further injection of interest rate induced deflation, at a time when our nominal GNP growth is undershooting targets. However, this official hands off approach represents a high risk policy. More than ever, it places interest rate management as a hostage to fortune namely oil prices, the American dollar and US interest rates.

It is hardly surprising therefore that domestic support for gilts is lukewarm.

## The Chancellor's approach makes a lot of sense

Overall, while we may well not see a further 1 per cent rise in base rates and while there remain grounds for believing that gilt yields are forming a base, it is hard to identify the source of a sustained recovery in gilts in the next month or so.

It is unlikely, as happened in February this year, to come from the US bond market where inflation fears rather than domestic growth worries look likely to dominate financial markets. And despite recent strength, the dollar remains vulnerable.

You may recall that on five separate occasions since February, 1985, the dollar experienced similar rallies and, on

each occasion, fell back and resumed its underlying downward trend. A similar outcome is likely this time round.

Two things are needed to keep the dollar firm on a sustained basis: rapid American growth and/or widening short-term interest rate differentials in favour of the dollar. Neither of these is likely in the foreseeable future.

For a start, the US growth path in the fourth quarter of the year will probably remain sluggish. Also, following the latest interest cut in Japan, short-term US rates are more likely to move down than up (a 0.5 per cent discount rate cut is on the cards after the Congressional elections on Tuesday).

In addition the US authorities are expected to continue talking the down the dollar to stimulate domestic growth and further reduce the trade deficit, while West European and Japanese exchange rate intervention will probably extend to curbing only the speed of decline of the dollar and not arresting its fall.

Similarly, no significant relief for the gilt market is likely to come from oil prices, although the recent replacement of Sheikh Yamani, may give oil prices a temporary firmness. In the longer term, the oil market will remain basically soft and is unlikely to break-out on the upside from the \$10-16 per barrel range.

What now seems likely in the short term is a "basing out" period for gilts. Beyond this, whether the market continues to drift sideways or enters an upward recovery phase is largely dependent on the performance of sterling and market views of domestic inflationary expectations.

On my assumptions of a gradual lowering of market expectations on British inflation and moderate downside in sterling against the other major Euro-currencies and the yen, with relative stability against the dollar, the foundations are probably being set for an improving gilt market in the medium and longer term.

Jeffrey Mizrahi

The author is Chief Economist at the International Stockbroker Savory Miln.

## US NOTEBOOK

## Bond rally continues as growth stays low

From Maxwell Newton New York

The bond market has enjoyed a substantial rally in the last two weeks, one that has carried the December Treasury bond futures contract up from 94<sup>31</sup>/<sub>32</sub> on October 16 to 98<sup>31</sup>/<sub>32</sub> last Thursday, an increase of 3.8 per cent.

The price of the 30-year cash bond has risen from 93<sup>31</sup>/<sub>32</sub> to 95<sup>31</sup>/<sub>32</sub> over the same period, an increase of 2.5 per cent. The yield on the 30-year bond dropped from 7.77 per cent to 7.59 per cent over the period.

It is now apparent that the bond market has decided there is only a minimal risk of an acceleration of inflation and of a "surge of growth" in the US in the immediate or indeed in the prospective future.

The factors that have inhibited the bond market since April (when the rally was roughly terminated following the then sharp rise in the yen and the mark - arousing fears of imported inflation) have now been discounted.

These included the fear of a dollar devaluation (which was first arrested in early July with the central bank "sawtooth" of the yen, the dollar and the mark), the fear of an oil price breakout which was put to rest by the failure of the recent Opec meeting, the fear of the Fed's "gunge-bo" monetary policy, which was terminated in September after it was seen to have failed to reduce medium and long-term interest rates, and the enthusiastic promotion of the economic "surge of growth" by the Wall Street economic community - now seen to have been based yet again on the failed monetarist theory.

The US consumer, who carried the burden of stimulating the meagre economic growth achieved this year, is approaching exhaustion. The rate of growth of consumer installment debt which financed so much of the expansion has fallen to less than half of the 20 per cent growth rate that applied in 1984 and 1985.

Of the three industrial leaders - the US, Japan and Western Europe - two (the US and Japan) are now likely to continue to experience economic stagnation during 1987. Japanese economic indicators are pointing to continued hard times as that nation attempts to negotiate a significant switch in the emphasis from export-led to domestic economic growth.

This problem of promoting growth in Japan is taken in the US bond market to be the rationale for the switch in the Bank of Japan's policy on a cut in the discount rate. It is also taken to be the principal force behind the acquiescence of the Bank of Japan and the Ministry of Finance in agreeing to the 4 per cent devaluation of the yen that has taken place in the last week or so.

There has been no official reaction to this latest change in Japanese foreign exchange policy as yet in the US.

But there is no doubting a major breach has occurred. The yen is now trading around 160-161 to the dollar compared with the 153-154 in force since early July.

A devaluation of the yen on that scale is exactly the opposite of what the US is seeking.

The Japanese can be in no doubt that although nothing has been heard from the US on this point so far, the devaluation of the yen will arouse anger and resentment in America.

Stanhope is involved in some of the largest developments in booming sectors of the market.

## ANALYSIS

## More cliff-hanging as Opec sifts options

By Carol Ferguson



In: Hisham Nazer



Out: Sheikh Yamani

## Like Canute, Saudis cannot halt oil tide

No-one was predicting Sheikh Yamani's demise as Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister, but his dismissal has not come as a complete surprise. The tensions between him and King Fahd were becoming increasingly evident as the arguments raged between the Minister and the Saudi royal family as to what the country's oil policy should be.

The appointment of Mr Hisham Nazer as the new temporary Oil Minister suggests that King Fahd will take charge of oil policy. But it is very unlikely that he and his new Minister will prove any more able to succeed where Sheikh Yamani failed - to achieve the Saudi objective of an oil price of \$18 a barrel with no production sacrifice.

As a price setting cartel, Opec coped with falling production by developing a system of quotas to share out the pain. Saudi Arabia was the swing producer, fine tuning supply to meet demand at official prices.

At the same time, it had to rely on the rest of Opec not to discount official prices, thereby increasing their market share at the expense of Saudi Arabia and undermining Opec's capacity to set prices.

But, as history tells us, the temptation to cut prices was too strong for many of Opec's members and it had to abandon its price-setting role and concentrate instead on production, allowing the market to dictate prices.

Under this regime, oil prices can remain high only for as long as production controls keep the market tight.

The production ceiling now in force is low enough to keep prices at around \$13 a barrel. The cartel is controlling supply, more or less effectively, and the market is determining prices.

With the dismissal of Sheikh Yamani, Saudi Arabia appears to be seeking to return Opec to its former price-setting role, beginning with oil prices at \$18 and

on the part of Saudi Arabia. Economic laws are as immutable as the tides. Appeals to Opec's pricing committee to set the price at \$18 a barrel are as futile as believing King Canute has the power to prevent the tide from coming in and lapping round his ankles.

If Opec tries to price its oil at \$18 a barrel by decree, it will have to be prepared for demand for its oil to fall. Some members of Opec will have to produce even less than they do now. But before cutting back, some members will start discounting again and Opec will be in danger of returning once more to prices of \$10 a barrel and below.

mark down oil prices and then, on discovering that Saudi policy is to raise the price to \$18 a barrel, to mark them up again with a sigh of relief.

Easier said than done. It is already November, stocks are high and another Opec meeting - more than usually cliff-hanging - is on the cards. The market is still looking to the organization to produce a rabbit out of the hat, surely a triumph of optimism over recent experience. Only production cutbacks will increase the price which is precisely what Opec finds most difficult to do.

Continuing volatility in the oil price around the current level is the most realistic expectation. This means there is no relief in sight for the pure exploration companies who need higher oil prices to seek and develop new oil fields.

The companies best equipped to do well in this environment remain the leaders like BP and Shell with big refining operations which benefit from low prices. The smaller oil companies must hope and pray for that rabbit.

## Stanhope float speculation

By Judith Hamley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The company, with Rosehaugh and the British Rail Property Board, is developing 3.5 million sq ft of offices at Liverpool Street Station. All of the first phases are pre-let to financial corporations.

Mr Lipton is also a founder member of Stanhope, the property company he set up with Mr Elliott Bernard of Morgan Grenfell Laurie and Mr Jacob Rothschild, when he left Greystock Estates.

Stanhope is developing a business park near Heathrow Airport. It is also part of a consortium planning the redevelopment of Paternoster Square, surrounding St Paul's

Cathedral, with a huge office scheme.

Stockley is partnering the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in redeveloping its former offices, Beaufort House in the Square Mile, confirming Mr Lipton's long-standing links with Sir Jeffrey Sterling, P & O's chairman.

Mr Lipton again partners Rosehaugh for the chance to develop Spitalfields Market, rivaling plans from the Spitalfields Development Group - made up of London & Edinburgh Trust, Balfour Beatty and County and District Properties - and those from C H Beazer.

Stanhope is involved in some of the largest developments in booming sectors of the market.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## PLESSEY HOTLINE PLESSEY

### China signs agreement on ISDX exchanges

Plessey has signed an agreement in Shanghai with Factory 520 of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to establish a product supply and technical support centre in China for its ISDX digital PABX exchanges.

Both organisations see this as the first step towards further technological co-operation. They have agreed to hold further negotiations on the subject of technology transfer and a joint venture for a manufacturing plant in Shanghai.

Under this initial agreement, Plessey will assist Factory 520 to establish the centre, and will train Chinese engineers who will provide technical support for Plessey ISDX systems sold in China. Plessey considers this a significant step forward in its plan to sell digital communications systems in the world's developing markets.

Other recent sales successes for Plessey in China include



The British ISDX on which the Chinese version will be based, an urban traffic control system for Beijing, optical fibre telecommunications transmission systems, and a Watchman air traffic control radar order.

### Seventeen new VMEbus microsystems products

Plessey Microsystems is launching seventeen new products, covering all aspects of VMEbus integration, on Stand 1115 at the Comdex '86 exhibition to be held from November 11 to 14 at Olympia.

The new products range from processor and memory card controllers and I/O modules to multi-user and networked systems providing optimum levels of throughput and utilising the very latest in design techniques and micro-processor technology.

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The Towcester-based company is one of the few manufacturers that can offer such a complete range of VMEbus products.

The introduction of so many new products clearly demonstrates the Plessey commitment to VMEbus as a superior standard bus architecture.

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Plessey Microsystems has an established reputation as a manufacturer of advanced microprocessor technology and already offers a comprehensive range of VMEbus products manufactured in modern military-approved facilities with a worldwide support network.

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### Watchman hand-over to RAF

The first Plessey Watchman radar system for the Royal Air Force has been handed over at RAF Lyneham, Wilts.

The hand-over marks the end of an extensive trial and familiarisation period, planned to ensure the smoothest introduction into service of this major re-equipment programme.

This new-generation, medium-range, surveillance radar system will become standard in all RAF airfields and Royal Navy air stations as well as at the important research airfields at Boscombe Down, Farnborough and Bedford.

### Colombia orders System 5000

The new Plessey PTR 5561 radio, part of the comprehensive System 5000 series, has been ordered by Colombia. Initially some 300 hand-held sets, worth £500,000, are involved.

This is an important breakthrough into the Latin American radio market for Plessey.

System 5000 offers a whole family of highly cost-effective radios designed specifically for para-military, police, security and emergency services.

#### LOW COST

It also offers a low-cost option for some military requirements.

High-quality transmission and user-friendly operation with a minimum of controls ensures that the hand-held elements of System 5000 remain popular with operators.

They minimise confusion in tense situations and contribute to a high level of confidence in the equipment.



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After Big Bang, we look at the implications for an SE institution

# Will the floor still be there when the dust settles?

By John Hollis

Those who were present when the Stock Exchange floor was opened by the Queen will recall that acoustically it provided a magnificent concert hall.

Given its design and location other uses are less immediately obvious. Yet with well over half the trading in stocks and shares already moved away from the floor in the first week after Big Bang, in spite of the computer problems, the question of whether the floor has a future as a trading area is going to be asked more and more.

The basic problem in any market system is to provide a focal point of contact between potential buyers and sellers. This problem is enhanced when, as in the Stock Exchange, a large number of similar, but not identical, items are traded.

In the foreign exchange market, for example, where the number of actively traded currencies is small, the market has never had a physical focus at which all orders are exposed. In a stock exchange trading several hundred if not several thousand securities, other solutions have to be found.

The traditional London method has operated on what might be called the "soul" principle, where jobbers in different categories of stocks group themselves in different areas of the floor, just as dealers in antiques, clothes, pets and green groceries group themselves in different parts of the Portobello Road. This was done partly for the convenience of the brokers and partly so that the jobbers could keep an eye on each other.

This system of multiple price-makers, in contrast to New York, Frankfurt and Tokyo systems of single official or semi-official price-makers, has the important consequence that in London there is no single market price for a



The speed with which some firms retreated from the floor last week surprised many

given stock at any one time. Potentially there are as many prices as there are market-makers. The closing prices so confidently displayed in the media are no more than a consensus judgement of the prices currently quoted by the jobbers as a whole.

The introduction of computerized price displays assembling the competing prices of the rival market-makers does not alter this situation.

The prototype for this system is that used by the over-the-counter market (now Nasdaq) in the United States. Originally this sprang up as an association of local brokers spread all over that vast country, each providing a service to local investors in local stocks. Because of this, many of the OTC broker-dealers were in effect monopoly jobbers in their own local specialties.

Traditionally, too, companies which developed to the stage that they commanded national investor interest removed themselves from the OTC market and transferred either to the American Stock Exchange or to the Big Board (NYSE).

The introduction of the Nasdaq national price display system transformed the situation. Local Nasdaq broker-dealers can now transmit their prices across the country and through feeder services such as Reuters Monitor, worldwide.

Leading companies such as Apple Computers are on record as saying that in this context they see no advantage in transferring their listing to the NYSE. They already receive all the investor exposure they require and some believe that the system of competing market-makers on Nasdaq gives them greater liquidity than the New York system of concentrating all orders at the one specialist's pitch.

Nasdaq of course developed precisely to service a market system that had no focal trading floor. The question for London is whether the adoption of a very similar system will cause the London floor to be deserted and wither away. On this point sharp differences of opinion between the rival potential market-makers are arising.

Some, typically those who have linked themselves to merchant banks, brokers or overseas banks who have important fund management or institutional client interests, believe that the core of their business will be with large professional investors or their agents, all of whom will be equipped with information devices such as SEAG or the various proprietary services which will feed from it.

Such investors, it is claimed, will prefer to check the price on their screens for themselves and to contact the market-maker of their choice either direct or through the

institutional salesman of a broker.

Others believe that such a system of screen-based, telephone conducted business will simply not be practical in all cases.

Worries persist too about the new computer systems' capacity to cope.

For each firm the argument may be settled by the manner in which it controls its "book".

For the traditional jobber's dealer this was largely instinctive, just as it is for a busy bookmaker just before a big race. All deals will be meticulously recorded and analysed after the event, but the dealer under fire in the front line will not try consciously to analyse this information as a guide to his decision-making.

The new model scientific market-maker by contrast will record the deals as they are done directly into their computer systems which provide them with instantly updated records of their book positions, of their net value and profitability.

Also available will be the prices being bid and offered by competing market-makers and the volume in the stock in the market as a whole. The price making process will be driven by information and not by instinct. The problem will be whether in every case the human mind will be able to accept and make use of all the information available.

No firm will concentrate exclusively on the market floor, nor has any yet said that it will abandon it altogether. However, the speed with which some firms retreated from the floor last week caused surprise.

Warburg Securities, part of Mercury International Group, reduced its floor presence to only 18 out of 70 traders. Others are thinking of following suit. Chase Manhattan, which owns the former stock-brokers Simon and Coates and Laurie Milbank, will decide this week whether to take most of its traders off the floor, leaving only a token team for the government bond market.

The dual situation is in part a recognition of the fact that in an actively traded stock small buyers tend to match up big sellers and vice versa. As a former senior member of the Stock Exchange Council once said: "The institutions are like a litter of piglets; when mother says 'roll over', they all roll over together".

Some are seeking a solution by providing an automatic collecting mechanism for small routine orders "at the market" whereby the client or his intermediary can record a deal by merely keying into the computer, leaving brokers and market-makers alike free to concentrate their minds on the big deals only.

The Stock Exchange is planning such a system as an extension to the SEAG price display system for introduction in a couple of years' time. Such systems are already in operation in New York, Toronto and Nasdaq for all orders of 1,000 shares or less that are not the subject of limits.

It is perhaps when these systems come to fruition that the future of the market floor will finally come into question as their availability will largely destroy the argument that a screen/telephone based system cannot cope with a flood of small orders.

They will also put added strain on the market-maker who, if he turns his back on his screen for 10 minutes, fails to keep his price in line and may in consequence find himself the recipient of numerous small orders which have been automatically booked to him by the computer on the basis of his published price.

For the medium term at least the Stock Exchange plans to maintain the floor as the necessary focal point for the traded options market.

The author, a director of Dewe Rogerson, is expressing his own views.

## COMMENT

# Trust not in company pensions from now on

The case of Lord Hanson and the Courage pension fund is likely to have profound long-term effects on saving for retirement. For it questions the mutual trust that lies at the heart of company pension schemes.

The corporate pension industry has only recently reached the zenith of its influence and power: through transforming retirement for millions, lobbying government, and investing assets that have grown from £20 billion to £170 billion in 10 years.

The fall was only a matter of time. The pension movement started among companies dug deep into their communities, whose owners thought their offices and factories, products and workers were there to stay. That era of stability is dead: now even the largest companies are vulnerable to takeover or competition.

The more recent rapid spread of funds - stemming more from labour demands, legislation and tax relief, than earlier benevolence - brought in companies that could not offer the life-time commitment between capital and labour which suits the corporate pension system. For better or worse, few now envisage working lives being spent with one employer.

Inflation, which shareholders had to meet as guarantors of final salary benefits, soon forced these companies to see their pension contributions as a controllable cost. Recent research by securities group Hoare Govett found a long list of companies whose pension costs accounted for more than a quarter of pretax profits.

No wonder finance directors are paying ever closer attention to improving the investment performance of their funds. A new survey published this morning, suggests that more than a quarter have changed management in two years, reflecting, as the report notes "realization by many finance directors that pension fund surpluses can have a more immediate impact on company assets than any of their other activities".

Healthy competition for fund business also puts pressure on investment managers to join the rush for short-term profits, for instance by seizing takeover premiums. Court judgments reinforced the trend by obliging trustees to maximise returns regardless of ethical considerations - further undermining the aura of high-minded self-interest which earned pension funds their unique tax relief.

These seeds of destruction for the cosy world of corporate pensions are now germinating fast on the rich food of fund surpluses, built up because inflation gave way to high interest rates and share prices and because millions left schemes through redundancy, losing any interest in surpluses earned on their savings.

The pension industry successfully

resisted attempts to use the surpluses to give a better deal for the majority who have lost or changed jobs or to equalize tax treatment of savings. But it cannot resist market forces.

Many companies, perfectly reasonably, reduced their swollen contributions. When a few wanted to withdraw tax-free money from the funds, the Inland Revenue spotted a loophole. The 1986 Finance Act set a maximum 5 per cent surplus. Anything above that had to be used to increase benefits, cut contributions or make fully-taxed withdrawals. In tandem with the threat of takeover for any company that does not squeeze the maximum return from assets, that has made every company look at its pension fund as an integral part of its finances, even though more than three quarters of funds include contributions from employees.

The scope is immense. Hoare Govett estimated that the surpluses are enough to give the average quoted company a five year contributions holiday and boost annual dividends by 28 per cent.

Most big companies to act so far have thoughtfully divided surpluses between contribution savings and benefits. The publicity in the Courage case will persuade many more to stick to their bare commitments and pocket all the surplus for shareholders. If they do not, a predator will.

The Imperial Group, of which Courage was part, took a traditionally benevolent attitude to its many long-serving employees. It voluntarily improved pensions for those already retired to mitigate inflation. It was taken over by Hanson Trust. And a study of Hanson by Hoare Govett suggests that removing surpluses on the Imperial funds could be worth £25-30 million a year to profits.

Lord Hanson is now rethinking. The thought that a takeover raid with a swiftly passing interest might remove the surplus built up jointly by Courage and its employees caused the brewery workers particular anger. If a continuing employer takes out the whole of a surplus, employees benefit from the company's stronger finances.

But one implication is the same whoever does the surgery. The idea that employees indirectly own their savings in a corporate pension fund, always suspect, is now untenable. That should be more effective than any advertising in persuading a new generation of workers, for whom company schemes will be optional from 1988, to opt instead for personal pensions.

*Pension Fund Management 1986. Published by City Research Associates at £60. Telephone 01-833-1681.*

**Graham Searjeant**  
Financial Editor

# Banks poised to open retail share dealing services

By Richard Thomson

Buying shares is about to become a great deal easier for the ordinary small-scale investor. The ripples from Big Bang will be felt rapidly in the far flung branch networks of the clearing banks where, if all goes according to plan, efficient share buying services will be available to everyone.

This may seem a somewhat surprising move by the banks. Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and National Westminster all announced retail share dealing services of one sort or another even before they discovered whether their securities markets operations in the City were going to be successful.

None of them is willing to guess publicly how long the investment in a retail share service will take to make a profit - or the size of the profit.

Unquestionably, there is a desire to squeeze as much advantage and potential profit out of their move into the City's securities markets - and passing on the benefits to their branches is a natural option for the clearing banks.

In the past the banks offered to accept buying or selling orders, which they would then execute through City or local stockbrokers. Now they can do the whole operation under their own roofs, which gives them far wider marketing possibilities. And they have the people to do it.

It is no accident that in most of the banks, the people in charge of setting up the new retail share services are from the stockbroking or jobbing

firms recently acquired by each bank.

But their better-knowledge is to offer a better share dealing service to retail customers is not due solely to the City revolution. Two other trends have helped to push them so rapidly towards offering Big Bang-related services in their branches.

One is the growth of wider share ownership, spurred on by privatization, without which there would be little reason to believe that marketing shares would be heavily to the public might be profitable.

The other is the swing in banking towards offering more commission and fee earning services. These are profitable and effective in attracting and keeping more customers in the increasingly competitive atmosphere of British banking.

The combination of faith and commitment being put into the new share services by some banks was summed up by Mr Gavin Oldham, a former Wedd Derham partner now in charge of setting up Barclays' new operation, Barclaysshare. "This is new, more than just another bolt-on service. We are marketing this service heavily because it is a major part of our strategy for the future," he said.

NatWest estimates that up to 12 per cent of all share transactions each year are handled by the clearing banks. But those tend to be for very small amounts and account for a tiny proportion of total stock market turnover. They will be worth even less to the brokers as commission rates fall after Big Bang, as the banks expect them to.

So far Barclays appears to be getting more hope than most into Big Bang services for private customers. It has set up Barclaysshare as an independent broker, largely operating through branches. In the old days, said Mr Oldham, customers put their share dealing orders through their bank branches. The order was passed to a stockbroker who executed it with a jobber and passed it back to the bank. It was time consuming and expensive - the bank would normally charge a handling fee of its own on top of the usual commission charges.

"Big Bang allows us to avoid all these steps. The process should be simpler and cheaper. We aim to automate the whole process, partly by using our existing branch terminal network," he said.

Mr Oldham said also that Barclaysshare would not be a discount, cut-price brokerage service. Customers will receive a range of services including the basic dealing facility, share administration services to handle the paperwork, advice and research, price screens inside branches and monthly news letters.

The banks are missing no opportunities to offer services from which to earn fees. "Barclaysshare is a broker in itself," added Mr Oldham. "But Barclays de Zoete Wedd will provide the research and advice and will execute the dealing orders where possible."

Barclaysshare will kick-off in January with a personal equity plan, providing discretionary portfolio administration services to branch customers. Later in the year it will offer the more flexible share dealing service where customers make their own decisions.

NatWest is taking things more cautiously. "Consumers will see little immediate difference at NatWest branches," said Mr Neil Stapley, a former Fielding Newton Smith partner, now a director of Country Securities. "We have reduced to 12 the number of brokers with whom we deal and in the long run the idea is to bring all that business in-house. But that won't happen within the next two years."

It appears to be placing more hope in an upmarket share dealing service, Brokerline, for customers holding a NatWest gold card. Rather than dealing through a branch, cardholders can talk directly to Fieldings.

Initially, not many brokers will make money out of dealing with small scale customers," Mr Stapley said.

The problem of course, is that although the cost of servicing the small customer are high, big bang is likely to mean that the commissions resulting from the business are lower. Lloyds was the first to announce a shared dealing scheme, Sharedeal, and its commission rates are substantially lower.

On a deal worth £400 under the old system, for example, the customer would have paid £20 in commissions. Now Lloyds will be charging only £13. For a deal worth £10,000 the charge drops from £158 to £105. The old £5 handling charge stays.

# Rolls boosted by Tay jet orders

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Rolls-Royce, Britain's state-owned aero engine company, has announced in Pittsburgh that it is confident of winning further multi-million pound orders in the United States for its all important Tay jet engine.

The success of the Tay, in effect a mini-version of the RB211 turbo fan, is certain to play a leading role in the company's presentations in the UK and the US in the run-up to privatization.

The company, chaired by Sir Francis Tombs, has now been told that late April or early May next year is the Government's preferred time for the sale, following the planned privatization of British Airways in January.

Significantly, the launch customer for a new updated version of the Tay in the United States is USAir, one of America's most consistently profitable airlines, which has chosen the engine to power the 20 new Fokker 100 aircraft it

has ordered for delivery in 1988. It has options on a further 20 aircraft.

USAir, which has survived deregulation of the US domestic airline system in recent years and has doubled in size since 1980, has a so-called interlining agreement with BA. This is based on USAir's Pittsburgh hub and gives BA access to transatlantic passengers using USAir's internal routes covering 100 cities in the US and Canada.

Ironically, the Fokker 100, a high technology, digitally controlled 107-seater aircraft, was preferred by USAir to the Anglo-US/Swedish 146 regional jet built by British Aerospace.

USAir's executive vice-president, Mr Seth Schofield, said that the four-engine 146, which is powered by American-made Avco-Lycoming engines, "probably has two engines too many". While it is selling well in the US - particularly for use at noise

sensitive urban airports - US airlines clearly believe the 146, known as the "whispering jet", would have a bigger market if BAe offered a two-engine version.

The Fokker 100 has been sold to Swissair and KLM in Europe but has so far not attracted any British airlines. It is built by an Anglo-Dutch/German consortium with about 40 per cent British content by value. The wings are produced by Shorts of Belfast, the engines by Rolls-Royce and the landing gear by Dowty.

British Airways has been conducting a major marketing exercise in the US in a bid to attract American capital for next year's share sale and has emphasized the number of its international routes as well as its connections, via USAir, in America.

Mr Schofield said that USAir considered the Fokker 100 to be the most technologically advanced aircraft of its

type and gave clear indications that the company will convert the options it has to buy another 20 of the aircraft into firm orders.

Rolls-Royce has sold 540 Tays, which are produced at Derby, and claim it to be the most successful engine in the company's history at this stage of development. It will replace the Spey engine, produced in the 1960s for aircraft such as the BAC-111, the Trident and military aircraft including the Buccaneer fighter and Nimrod.

Currently orders for the Tay stand at over £500 million and the biggest has come from the Gulfstream Corporation which has ordered a total of 400 for its executive jet.

Rolls-Royce has capacity to produce 18 Tays a month at Derby and has said this can be increased if demand continues to grow. The development has been funded from Rolls-Royce's own resources.

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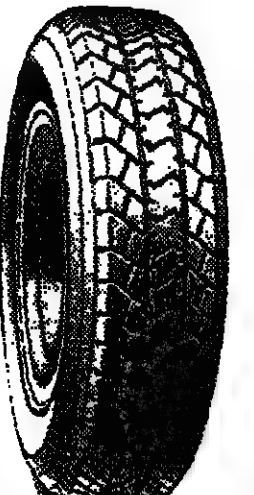
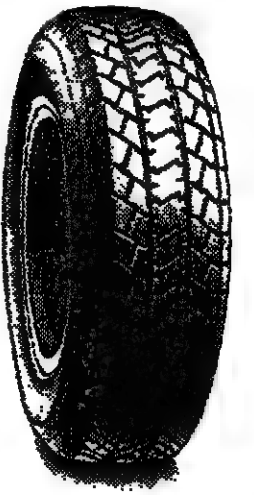
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COMPANY NEWS

**CLARKSON (HORACE):** Interim dividend 2p (same) on increased capital. Figures in 2000 for six months to June 30. Turnover 11,937 (11,538), pretax profit 1,521 (1,204), tax 611 (418), earnings per share 5.6p (4.8).

**SAVILLE GORDON:** The chairman, Mr John Saville, told the annual meeting that the company had cashed in on the property market and had a greater effect on operations in the second half. The directors were excited by the opportunities now and in the future, and they were confident of a further improvement in the current year.

**REUTERS:** The company has agreed to Institute requests for more time to study the merger proposal and for a meeting with the company early next week.

**BELGRAVE HOLDINGS:** The board has declared an interim dividend of 1.5p (nil) to provide shareholders with a spread of dividend payments. Figures in 2000 for six months to June 30. Turnover 4,537 (5,395), pretax profit 601 (1,527), tax 198 (649), earnings per share 2.7p (6.1). The board says that the company is well placed to expand its activities from a sound base and looks to the future with confidence.

**COWELL:** Contracts have been exchanged for the sale of the freehold and leasehold property at Falcon Street and Market Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk, to Legal & General Assurance Society, for a maximum of £3.75 million cash.

**WOOLWICH BUILDING SOCIETY:** The society grew by 15.3 per cent during the year to September 1986, bringing its assets to £7,827 million. Profits were a record £65.5 million, up by £27 million on 1985-86. Gross receipts from investment were £3,683 million and interest on loans £2,092 million. Mortgage lending was a record £1,829 million, up 22 per cent.

**PRIEST (BENJAMIN):** The offer for Silvan Industries has been accepted by all Silvan holders, and has been declared wholly unconditional. The cash and loan note alternative has closed.

**PEARL ASSURANCE:** The company yesterday announced a major restructuring to allow it to develop in the financial services sector. A holding company, Pearl Group, is to be set up to control Pearl Assurance and its subsidiaries but it will not be subject to the regulatory constraints on insurance companies. The restructuring is subject to approval at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on November 24.

**ASSAM-DOORAS HOLDINGS:** Six months to June 30. Profit before tax £240,857 (£389,357), tax £94,470 (£289,797) and eps 23.85p (29.07p).

**TENNISCO:** To permit additional time for the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice to review the company's proposed acquisition of Seiger Tractor, the waiting period will not end at midnight on November 7. The company has extended its offer for Seiger until midnight on November 7.

**UK LAND:** The company has agreed with Handley Page (in liquidation) and St Albans District Council to acquire Colney Housing Society for £2,227,550.

**ATLANTIC RESOURCES:** Figures in £1000 for six months to June 30. Loss before tax 181 (1003), tax 200 (149), loss after tax 381 (1153), loss per share 0.3p (1.4).

**ANZELUS-BUSCH:** The group said that it expects to list its common shares on the London and Frankfurt stock exchanges and on the major Swiss exchanges early this month.

**SHERES BATHROOMS:** The company has acquired Carroz Steelco, the steel bath producer.

**NOLTON:** Dividend 0.65p, making 1.2p (0.952p adjusted). Figures in £1000 for 12 months to July 31. Group turnover 21,001 (12,670), pretax profit 1,129 (794), tax 398 (239), earnings per share 3.66p (6.23p).

**ARBUOTHNOT GOVERNMENT SECURITIES TRUST:** Year to August 31. Total dividend 10p (11p) already paid. Gross revenue £5,127,397 (£4,953,900), net revenue after all charges £4,871,908 (£4,725,664).

**BQC GROUP:** The company is advising the holders of its loan stock to repay those stocks. Nine per cent loan stock debenture stock 1988 repayment price per £100 nominal of stock - £100, 9 per cent loan stock debenture stock 1990 per £100 nominal - £100 and 11 1/4 per cent loan stock debenture stock 1992 per £100 - £103.

**GRESHAM HOUSE:** Interim dividend 2.425p (1.4p), payable on December 19, for half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. Dividend and interest income 506 (£529), rental income 562 (492), pretax profit 275 (287) and eps 5.1p (5.0p).

**REA HOLDINGS:** Half-year to June 30 (figures in £000). Group turnover 17,388 (15,959). Divisional profits - commodity trading 4 (12), warehousing and storage 76 (3), plantations 17 (loss 172), share of results of Anglo-Eastern Plantations 10 (9). Loss per ordinary share 17.7p (4.0p loss).

**ACEC (IRELAND):** Half-year to June 30. Figures in £1000. Turnover 3,237 or £3.02 million (3,784), less before redundancy and tax 149 (20 loss), redundancy 90 (24).

**SUNLEIGH ELECTRONICS:** Six months to June 30. Figures in £000. Interim dividend 0.125p (nil), payable on January 6. Turnover 2,488 (1,524), profit on ordinary trading activities 338 (126), exceptional debt 49 (nil), other income nil (30), profit before tax 289 (156) and eps 0.63p (0.31p).

Patrick Knight on the sudden drop in Brazil's trade surplus

# Slump that sets off alarms in the world's banks

The news that Brazil's monthly trade surplus fell by almost a fifth in September passed almost unnoticed as bankers chew their nails over Mexico's request for \$6 billion of new money.

For the past three years, Brazil has been paying all the interest due on its \$100 billion debt, keeping up to date with other charges such as shipping and has had enough left over to add to reserves.

Brazil has been able to ignore IMF calls for financial reforms and has allowed the economy to grow, because for

cut agriculture's contribution sharply.

As a result, exports are starting to fall off, while more imports are being sucked in.

To make things worse, investors have started to remit their profits out of Brazil, instead of reinvesting them as they did for many years.

Moreover, the flow of new investment, normally running at between \$1 billion and \$2 billion a year, has almost dried up and is likely to be only \$70 million this year.

After facing three years of recession, when imports were cut back sharply and exports grew by up to a fifth each year, Brazil's first civilian-led government for 25 years decided that the country could not face more recession.

So with the trade balance healthy they went for growth, announcing that Brazil would be able to achieve \$12 billion surpluses until 1989, while the economy was still growing at 6 per cent a year.

Along with measures aimed at halting soaring inflation introduced in February, a wage rise of 8 per cent was given to all.

The optimistic psychological climate this created has been such that consumption

has soared by up to 30 per cent, as people went on a spending spree.

A price freeze encouraged industrialists to continue to export to achieve the profits denied to them on the home market, where many firms are now making losses.

But such has been the pace of demand that their contribution has not been enough to

jumped to between 12 and 14 per cent of GNP.

Imports used to run at about 12 per cent of the country's national product, but they have been squeezed down to half that.

The extra imports are mainly machinery for extra production from new steel, textile and paper mills and plant for new power stations and oil refineries, required because existing plant is operating at or near capacity.

Machinery imports will cost about \$3 billion this year, up 50 per cent.

## Industrialists and bankers will come into conflict

prevent imports being sucked in ever faster.

Particularly worrying is that oil consumption will be up by about 12 per cent this year. So oil imports are creeping up, making the savings from the price fall much less than anticipated.

At the same time, an export trade in surplus refined products which earned about \$2 billion a year has all but stopped.

Last year, Brazil exported about 40 per cent of the almost 20 million tons of steel it produced. This year only 20

## Orders from debtor countries have collapsed recently

If this is bad news for the bankers, it is good news for industrialists in Brazil's creditor countries.

Orders from big debtor countries like Brazil have collapsed in recent years, while at the same time the developed countries are facing new competition from Brazilian exports.

As machinery orders from Brazil pick up again, the interests of bankers and industrialists will come into conflict, the bankers demanding renewed squeeze, the industrialists calling for growth.

## Top trade nations 'can help debtors'

From Harry Debelius Madrid

The debt problem of poor countries cannot be solved without keeping world markets open to their exports, the First International Conference of Private Business Associations in Madrid concluded at the weekend.

After three days of meetings on protectionism and competitiveness, businessmen from Western Europe, North America and the Far East gave a warning: "No economy, no matter how big it is, can live beyond its means for long."

"The deficits and other macroeconomic imbalances of the principle economies constitute a source of worldwide uncertainty, and at the same time originate protectionist pressures."

In a message apparently aimed at the United States and Japan, the conference concluded that: "The protectionist tendency of the countries which dominate world trade embodies a distortion in the efficient utilization of resources, underestimating the role of foreign trade as a mechanism for integrating domestic price structures in an international price structure."

### FOREIGN EXCHANGES

| STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES |                 |         |          |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------|----------|
| Market rates                    | October 31      | 1 month | 3 months |
| New York                        | 2.2850-2.2885   | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| London                          | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Paris                           | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Frankfurt                       | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Geneva                          | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Basle                           | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Brussels                        | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Amsterdam                       | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Stockholm                       | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Copenhagen                      | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Helsinki                        | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Oslo                            | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Stockholm                       | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Copenhagen                      | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Helsinki                        | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Oslo                            | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Stockholm                       | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Copenhagen                      | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Helsinki                        | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |
| Oslo                            | 10.0000-10.0000 | 90-10p  | 40-45p   |

### INVESTMENT TRUSTS

| Company  | Price | Div | Yield | PE   |
|----------|-------|-----|-------|------|
| 1st Nat  | 101   | 4.5 | 4.5   | 10.1 |
| 2nd Nat  | 102   | 4.6 | 4.6   | 10.2 |
| 3rd Nat  | 103   | 4.7 | 4.7   | 10.3 |
| 4th Nat  | 104   | 4.8 | 4.8   | 10.4 |
| 5th Nat  | 105   | 4.9 | 4.9   | 10.5 |
| 6th Nat  | 106   | 5.0 | 5.0   | 10.6 |
| 7th Nat  | 107   | 5.1 | 5.1   | 10.7 |
| 8th Nat  | 108   | 5.2 | 5.2   | 10.8 |
| 9th Nat  | 109   | 5.3 | 5.3   | 10.9 |
| 10th Nat | 110   | 5.4 | 5.4   | 11.0 |

### FINANCIAL TRUSTS

| Company | Price | Div | Yield | PE   |
|---------|-------|-----|-------|------|
| 1st Fin | 111   | 5.5 | 5.5   | 11.1 |
| 2nd Fin | 112   | 5.6 | 5.6   | 11.2 |
| 3rd Fin | 113   | 5.7 | 5.7   | 11.3 |
| 4th Fin | 114   | 5.8 | 5.8   | 11.4 |
| 5th Fin | 115   | 5.9 | 5.9   | 11.5 |

# Look at the growth in traded options, and you'll see double.

# Look at the growth in traded options, and you'll see double.

Turnover in the Traded Options Market is doubling every ten months.

For a two-fold reason.


The ability to contract to buy or sell shares at a specific price on a future date offers major investors like pension funds or equity market makers new ways to refine their risk strategies.

While those willing to accept high risks can find highly-profitable new opportunities.

The market now offers contracts in leading UK and overseas equities, new issues, gilts, currencies and even movements in the FT-SE index.

For more information, please contact the Options Development Group, (Ref: TT) The Stock Exchange, London EC2N 1HP.

And to double-check the key facts, just read the advertisement on the right.

**THE STOCK EXCHANGE**

**A market in progress**

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**THE STOCK EXCHANGE**

**A market in progress**



## Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

| No. | Company           | Group              | Gain or loss |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1   | Measures (John)   | Draperies, Stores  |              |
| 2   | Mercury Int'l     | Banking/Discount   |              |
| 3   | Marley            | Building/Roads     |              |
| 4   | Bank of Scotland  | Banking/Discount   |              |
| 5   | Baydon            | Chemicals/Plastics |              |
| 6   | Courts (Pam) A    | Draperies, Stores  |              |
| 7   | Tomlinsons        | Textiles           |              |
| 8   | Ward              | Building/Roads     |              |
| 9   | Laing Prop        | Property           |              |
| 10  | Gervoy Tin        | Mining             |              |
| 11  | Black             | Electricals        |              |
| 12  | Young A           | Breweries          |              |
| 13  | Armour            | Industrials A-D    |              |
| 14  | AGB Research      | Industrials A-D    |              |
| 15  | Cherry Hunt       | Industrials A-D    |              |
| 16  | Concorde          | Industrials A-D    |              |
| 17  | Grand Met         | Hotels/Caterers    |              |
| 18  | AIM               | Industrials A-D    |              |
| 19  | Davey (Godfrey)   | Motors/Aircraft    |              |
| 20  | Lon Ind           | Industrials L-R    |              |
| 21  | Bransell (CD)     | Motors/Aircraft    |              |
| 22  | Chyd              | Oil                |              |
| 23  | Davies & Newman   | Industrials A-D    |              |
| 24  | Cowie (T)         | Motors/Aircraft    |              |
| 25  | Barr & WA A       | Leisure            |              |
| 26  | Dun Mill          | Textiles           |              |
| 27  | Aus Oil & Gas     | Oil                |              |
| 28  | EKF               | Motors/Aircraft    |              |
| 29  | Inf Leisure       | Leisure            |              |
| 30  | Account           | Newsprint/Pub      |              |
| 31  | Albion Meat       | Paper/Printing     |              |
| 32  | Gold Granules     | Paper/Printing     |              |
| 33  | Piccolo C&W       | Industrials E-K    |              |
| 34  | CRA               | Mining             |              |
| 35  | Coastal           | Industrials A-D    |              |
| 36  | Newman Tonks      | Industrials L-R    |              |
| 37  | Suter             | Industrials S-Z    |              |
| 38  | Smith & Niles     | Industrials S-Z    |              |
| 39  | Marshall (Lorley) | Industrials L-R    |              |
| 40  | Reunore           | Industrials S-Z    |              |
| 41  | Steeley           | Industrials L-R    |              |
| 42  | Pendland Ind      | Industrials L-R    |              |
| 43  | Morgan Crobble    | Industrials L-R    |              |
| 44  | Burns Anderson    | Industrials A-D    |              |

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

| Weekly Dividend   |     |     |     |     |     |       |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in Saturday's newspaper. |     |     |     |     |     |       |
| MON   | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | TOTAL |
|   |     |     |     |     |     |       |

| BRITISH FUNDS        |   |       |        |                 |
|----------------------|---|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Stock on-<br>ramping | £ | Price | Change | Gain or<br>loss |
| F Stock              |   |       |        |                 |

| SHORTS (Under Five Years) |   |       |        |                 |
|---------------------------|---|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Stock on-<br>ramping      | £ | Price | Change | Gain or<br>loss |
| F Stock                   |   |       |        |                 |

| FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS |   |       |        |                 |
|-----------------------|---|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Stock on-<br>ramping  | £ | Price | Change | Gain or<br>loss |
| F Stock               |   |       |        |                 |

| OVER FIFTEEN YEARS   |   |       |        |                 |
|----------------------|---|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Stock on-<br>ramping | £ | Price | Change | Gain or<br>loss |
| F Stock              |   |       |        |                 |

| UNDATED              |   |       |        |                 |
|----------------------|---|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Stock on-<br>ramping | £ | Price | Change | Gain or<br>loss |
| F Stock              |   |       |        |                 |

| INDEX-LINKED         |   |       |        |                 |
|----------------------|---|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Stock on-<br>ramping | £ | Price | Change | Gain or<br>loss |
| F Stock              |   |       |        |                 |

| BANKS DISCOUNT HP    |   |       |        |                 |
|----------------------|---|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Stock on-<br>ramping | £ | Price | Change | Gain or<br>loss |
| F Stock              |   |       |        |                 |

# STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)  
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began last Monday. Dealings end on Friday. Contango day November 10. Settlement day November 17.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices taken daily at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the middle price.

| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| BREWERIES |        |        |                 |       |      |
|-----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company   | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral   | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| BUILDINGS AND ROADS |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company             | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral             | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| FINANCE AND LAND |        |        |                 |       |      |
|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company          | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral          | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| CHEMICALS, PLASTICS |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company             | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral             | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| CINEMAS AND TV |        |        |                 |       |      |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company        | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral        | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| DRAPERY AND STORES |        |        |                 |       |      |
|--------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company            | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral            | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| ELECTRICALS |        |        |                 |       |      |
|-------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company     | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral     | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| E-K     |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| L-R     |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| S-Z     |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| HOTELS AND CATERERS |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company             | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral             | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| INDUSTRIALS A-D |        |        |                 |       |      |
|-----------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company         | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral         | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company             | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral             | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| OIL     |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| INSURANCE |        |        |                 |       |      |
|-----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company   | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral   | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| LEISURE |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| MINING  |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company                   | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral                   | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| SHIPPING |        |        |                 |       |      |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company  | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral  | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| SHOES AND LEATHER |        |        |                 |       |      |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company           | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral           | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| TEXTILES |        |        |                 |       |      |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company  | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral  | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| OVERSEAS TRADERS |        |        |                 |       |      |
|------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company          | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral          | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company                   | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral                   | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| PROPERTY |        |        |                 |       |      |
|----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company  | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral  | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| TOBACCO |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| TOBACCO |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| TOBACCO |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

| TOBACCO |        |        |                 |       |      |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------------|-------|------|
| Company | Price  | Change | Gain or<br>loss | Yield | P/E  |
| Admiral | 117.50 | +0.50  | +0.50           | 4.5   | 15.5 |

## Portfolio Gold

DAILY DIVIDEND

£4,000

Claims required for

+52 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272



## TELEVISION

## FOCUS

## A SPECIAL REPORT

Television is celebrating its 50th birthday. But the industry is facing unprecedented challenges

## Under siege for the big jubilee

**TV50**

The BBC must be wishing that it was celebrating the golden jubilee of British television at a happier time. *EastEnders* may continue to head the ratings but most of the publicity generated by the corporation these days has little to do with the success or quality of its programmes.

Norman Tebbit has let it be known in no uncertain terms that he holds the BBC guilty of sustained anti-Tory bias and intends to produce chapter and verse.

The appointment of Marmaduke Hussey as the new chairman of governors has been widely interpreted as a move by Mrs Thatcher to bring the BBC to heel.

A *Panorama* programme, alleging links between Conser-

vative MPs and far-right tendencies, led to libel actions and a humiliating High Court apology.

All this would not matter quite so much if the beleaguered BBC director-general, Alasdair Milne, did not, every two or three years, have to go cap in hand to the same politicians who are so busy attacking him to plead for an increase in the licence fee. So long as the BBC depends for its income on a tax authorized by the government of the day, it is doomed to be embroiled in political controversy.

Mr Milne can take consolation from the fact that such pressure is nothing new. It was a Labour prime minister, Harold Wilson, in the 1960s who brought in Lord Hill, as chairman, to sort out the corporation's supposed anti-left bias.

It was the Labour Party that complained about the slant of the infamous documentary,

*Yesterday's Men*.

But relations between the BBC and politicians do seem to have reached a new low in recent years.

A suggestion that the BBC should take advertising, a measure it has stoutly resisted, was rejected by the Peacock Committee. But calls for the BBC to be broken up, and the more "commercial" areas sold into private sector, have not abated. ITV has largely escaped such controversy, not because individual programmes have been less contentious but because its revenue comes from advertising. Not having to go to the Government to make a case over a licence fee, it can manage to keep a lower public profile.

Viewers are happy because they perceive ITV as being "free" and the BBC something it pays for. Of course, ITV is paid for as well but only indirectly. Hardly anyone who



The star wars between Lord Thomson of Monifieth (in the money) and Alasdair Milne (with the begging bowl) may last till the end of the century: the mystery question is, who will win?

buys a box of disposable nappies costing £3.25 can realize that 47p of this goes on TV advertising. Even if they did, it would be difficult to make a connection with the quality of the programmes.

ITV is not entirely insulated from the outside world. Advertising revenue is by no

means guaranteed and running a commercial station is hardly the licence to print money that it was in the early days. Also franchises have a limited life and the present ones come up for renewal in three years' time.

In the long run the future structure of TV in this country

is likely to be affected far less by the dictates of government than the power of technology, particularly cable and DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite).

These developments have the potential to offer to the viewer a greatly increased choice of programmes. The

existing system of sending signals through the air from transmitter masts is, because of the shortage of wavelengths, not capable of being extended much beyond the four channels we already have.

But fibre-optic cables can carry an almost unlimited number of channels, while to

receive high-powered DBS signals, all that is needed is a dish-receiver the size of an umbrella.

When such systems make headway in Britain, the implications for the existing broadcasting authorities, BBC and ITV, are tremendous. With their audiences diminished as viewers desert them for video and the new channels, the BBC will be harder pushed to justify levying a licence fee, and ITV will have more difficulty winning advertisers.

More than that, the programmes offered by cable and satellite could force the BBC and ITV into completely rethinking their schedules. The optimistic view of the new technologies is that they will offer healthy and much-needed competition to a BBC-ITV duopoly that has had things too cosy for too long.

The pessimistic view is that more will simply mean worse, with the bad driving out the good.

Supporters of cable and satellite like to make an analogy with the arrival in 1955 of ITV. Not all ITV output was dross and, in any case, the competition boosted the BBC, which demonstrated that quality and large audiences were not incompatible.

As the cable and satellite revolution looms, that seems to be the most comforting thought.

Peter Waymark

## Jewels in the TV sales game

For British viewers *Dallas*, *Dynasty*, *Hill Street Blues* and other American programmes are the most tangible signs of one of television's most important developments: the trade in programmes.

It is a global trade, dominated by the Americans, but with a considerable British presence. Indeed, starting today and during the week, programme buyers, sellers, producers and distributors will gather at a London hotel to take part in the London Market, an occasion solely for buying or selling programmes.

The chances are that many of them will have met already on three other occasions this year — at Cannes in April and last month, and in the US.

The jet-set character of programme sales reflects the trend towards an increasingly international TV market — as

88 countries. Its top ten grossing programmes were *Sherlock Holmes*, *Television*, *Lost Empire*, *The Jewel in the Crown*, *Coronation Street*, *End of Empire*, *First Among Equals*, *Man and Music*, *Balmain* and *The Death of the Heart*.

The attraction of the international market to ITV was explained by the Peacock Committee in this way: "They (ITV) are able to exploit an increasingly profitable overseas market at little cost to themselves since the programmes have been made primarily for the domestic market."

However, distributors of programmes or independent producers may see things differently since they lack the domestic broadcast outlet or the clout of national monopoly broadcasters who are able to determine prices.

"The world market is a buyer's market," says Richard Price, whose company, RPTA, was one of the founders of the international programme market 20 years ago. With producers able to pay prices which have no relationship to the price of production, Mr Price argues that as much as 90 per cent of the costs of new productions need to be covered by pre-sales or co-production deals arranged before the programme is made.

The results of such economics are series such as *Return to Treasure Island* shown on ITV over the summer — involving Price's organization, Primetime Television, HTV, Disney and a German partner.

Partners are needed to help produce documentaries as well as high-cost drama. It is a point noticed by Britain's emerging independent producers who have flourished, with Channel Four but who are now looking to be more active internationally.

Some, such as Consolidated Productions, already have a considerable good track record over several years — others have yet to make inroads.

But international deals are often put together by enterprising producers acting as middle-men between possible partners in different territories. As they lay off the rights to bring in partners, they may also involve their partners in the creative process — leading to haggling over script, actors, directors, locations.

Peter Reeve  
Editor,  
*Television Magazine*



James Arnold Baker: new chief executive of BBC Enterprises

well as the growing importance of programme revenue in TV finance. British broadcasters, producers and distributors are carving their share of this multi-million-dollar business. The Peacock Committee reported that ITV's programme exports have grown from £20 million in 1982 to £47.5 million in 1984. At the BBC, programme sales in 1985 amounted to £23.3 million. Co-productions were valued at £18 million.

Indeed, in response to pressure to find non-licence fee revenue, the BBC has committed BBC Enterprises — under its new chief executive, James Arnold Baker — to double turnover in five years. The latest sign of its efforts is the launch of BBC Video in the US to coincide with the 50th-anniversary celebrations.

The scale of operations can be judged from figures from Granada. Last year it sold 3,983 hours of programmes to



Since its formation in 1968 the name of Thames has become synonymous with quality television and commercial success.

The combined skills of Thames programme makers have created many milestones in television history, acknowledged by in excess of 190 awards the world over and resulting in programme sales to more than 120 different countries.

At home as well as producing programmes of specific appeal to its principal audience in the London area, Thames supplies more hours of programmes for the ITV network than any other company.

The broadcasting industry is now heading into a challenging period of change and development. Sound, but enterprising, management, continued investment in the latest technology, and proven creative talents and professional skills in programme making mean that Thames Television is not only more than capable of rising to that challenge but also confident that it will remain in the vanguard of the television industry throughout the next fifty years.

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## TELEVISION/2

## FOCUS

## Only the wealthy could watch

TV/30

The first television service was started by the BBC from Alexandra Palace on November 2 1936.

But it was not without problems, and some sadness

Like the invention of the cinema, the coming of television was not the work of one man but the convergence of a range of technical developments by several people in several countries.

What is beyond dispute is that the television service started by the BBC from Alexandra Palace in North London on November 2 1936, was the first in the world to transmit regularly and use a high definition (405-line) system.

To begin with, the BBC broadcast only two hours a day and programmes were seen by the few hundred people, all in the London area, who were wealthy enough to afford sets.

Early television receivers cost about £100, or as much as a small family car. Only 20,000 sets had been sold when TV was suspended with the outbreak of the Second World War. By then, however, the new medium was starting to show its potential.

### The Coronation in 1937 was seen by 50,000 viewers

In May 1937 the Coronation of King George VI was seen by 50,000 people up to 63 miles away. Other outside broadcasts included Wimbledon, Len Hutton's 364 at the Oval and C. H. Middleton, one of the first TV personalities, at work in the garden.

The best-known, but the saddest, of the pioneers was John Logie Baird. He was the first man to produce a convincing television picture and his tireless publicity helped to bring a public service into being. His tragedy was that his



mechanical system proved clearly inferior to the rival electronic method developed by Marconi and EMI.

Television re-started in 1946 with the same Mickey Mouse cartoons it had been showing when the service closed down six years earlier. Sylvia Peters, Mary Malcolm and McDonald Hobley, immaculate in evening dress, were the programme announcers.

The Olympic Games were televised in 1948 and coverage was extended to the Midlands, Wales and Scotland. In August 1950 came the first live transmission from the Continent.

A decisive boost to television came with the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in June 1953. After some misgivings in Buckingham Palace and Downing Street, cameras were allowed into Westminster Abbey and the audience—more than 20 million—for the first time exceeded that for radio.



The early days: Alexandra Palace, where TV was first broadcast, and Lord Reith, the BBC's powerful director-general. Left, one of the viewers' first sight of sport in action was Len Hutton's 364 at The Oval in 1937. When television re-started in 1946 Sylvia Peters, above left, and Mary Malcolm were two of the programme announcers.

The number of licences rose from 250,000 in 1950 to more than three million in 1954.

The BBC monopoly lasted until September 1955 when ITV came on the air, paid for not by licence fees but by advertising. Lord Reith, the BBC's Calvinist former director-general, likened the advent of commercial television to

the spread of bubonic plague.

To the BBC's consternation, the independent companies, which generally offered a brasher, less stuffy and more lowbrow service, soon captured more than 70 per cent of the audience.

To its credit, the BBC hit back with programmes that managed to combine quality

with wide popular appeal. Tonight, sharp, slick and often irreverent, set the tone and the early 1960s, under a notably liberal and innovative director-general, Hugh Greene, can be seen in retrospect as a BBC golden age.

This was true in comedy (Steptoe and Son, Till Death) Continued on facing page

# Get your

# name right

## British fingers in the Euro pudding

A danger for television in the late 20th century, felt particularly by public-service broadcasters, is that the emergence of new media such as satellites, along with international media moguls and conglomerates, represents a threat to publically funded television and to European cultural standards.

This is finding expression in consortiums of broadcasters who are intent on making programmes that endorse European as opposed to American values.

In this country Channel Four has joined forces with five broadcasters: Antenna 2, ORF (Austria), RAI (Italy), SRG (Switzerland) and ZDF (West Germany) in the European Co-Production Consortium.

Work is under way on three dramas, one of which explores European space research. Some have already dubbed this kind of programme-making



Satellite TV: invades into national broadcasting territories

ing by committee "Euro-putting", but there remains great interest in pan-European projects, especially as satellite services begin to make inroads into national-broadcasting territories.

What is certain is that a parochial outlook on TV programmes is becoming less and less relevant. Further growth in the market for international programmes — and all that means for the style of these programmes — is inevitable.

As Yorkshire TV's Brian Harris puts it, "We are now starting to see the real change in where you get your income. British programme-makers are on the threshold, and they don't need to 'sell their souls' to do well."

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## FOCUS

TELEVISION/3

## on their £100 sets



From facing page  
Us Do Part), drama (Cathy Come Home and others in the Wednesday Play series) and satire (That Was the Week That Was), while Z-Cars gave a new realism to the crime series.

Sleeptoe attracted audiences of up to 22 million people and gradually the BBC climbed back to a ratings parity.

Two channels became three in 1964 with the launch of BBC2, which survived a disastrous opening night when hardly anything worked to become a respected launchpad for prestige offerings like *The Great War*, *The Forsyte Saga* and Kenneth Clark's *Civilisation*.

BBC2 also pioneered the introduction of colour, which started in July 1967 and spread to BBC1 and ITV in November 1969.

The other main technical advance of the 1960s was the Teletext satellite, which made possible live transmissions across the world. Satellite technology was used for big international sporting events, like the football World Cup and the Olympic Games, and for the first landing on the moon.

The fourth channel was awarded to ITV and opened in 1982 as Channel Four. After initial derision over its small



British top-raters: The EastEnders family and Roland Rat

audiences, it settled into a valuable outlet for minority views and interests as well as the best television showcase for classic movies.

Breakfast television arrived in 1983, with the BBC's *Breakfast Time* coming on the air days before the rival offering of a new company, TV-am.

Starting with the admirable intention of presenting serious news analysis through such luminaries as David Frost and Angela Ripston, TV-am was forced by poor audiences to revert to a more popular format that included Roland Rat and rock videos.

Meanwhile ITV was not only edging ahead in the ratings but also trumping the BBC in its traditional area of

strength, the classic series. While ITV screened *Brideshead Revisited* and *The Jewel in the Crown*, the BBC countered with a downmarket American import, *The Thorn Birds*.

The Thatcher Government let it be known that this was not what it expected of an organisation seeking a big increase in the licence fee.

To boost its audience the BBC brought in a former ITV executive and master of programme scheduling, Michael Grade. His early evening strategy was three helpings of *Ferry Wagon* and two of a new soap opera, *EastEnders*, which after a modest start overhauled ITV's long-running *Coronation Street* and went to the top of the charts.

British television, for all its shortcomings, is widely regarded as the best in the world. Even its detractors might concede that it is the least worst.

As it moves into its second half century, the prospects include bigger screens, pictures as good as the best cinema film and 3-D. Cable and satellite will greatly extend the choice of channels. But the challenge for programme makers will be the same, to enrich the medium and extend its possibilities.

Peter Waymark

## Should the BBC take the money?

The controversy about how television should be financed, so thoroughly aired in the 800 or so submissions made to the recent Peacock committee, hinges on the theory that they who pay the piper may also call the tune.

Unease about the prospect of complete deregulation is reinforced by early broadcasting history which is peppered with swindlers and quacks who could ply their wares in complete safety to wide audiences across the airwaves.

In Britain, a shortage of wavelengths led to the requests made by big store groups and national newspapers to operate individual broadcasting stations being refused in the early 1920s.

That shortage also decided the Sykes Committee of 1923 against financing broadcasting through advertisements. The report of this committee — the first of many such inquiries — still has relevance today.

It said: "In newspaper advertising the small advertiser as well as the big gets his chance, but this would not be the case in broadcasting. The time which could be devoted to advertising would in any case be very limited, and therefore exceedingly valuable; and the operating authorities who would want revenue would naturally prefer the big advertiser who was ready to pay highly, with the result that only he would get a chance of advertising."



Professor Alan Peacock: 800 submissions to committee

"This would be too high a privilege to give a few big advertisers at the risk of lowering the general standard of advertising."

This far-sighted recognition of the likely problems later helped the Independent Television network to avoid many of the difficulties experienced by Continental counterparts.

Under the UK system, commercials are restricted to an average of six minutes per hour.

These breaks are inserted within and between programmes but separated from them so as to avoid "integrated plugs" such as a presenter interrupting a film about Lady Hamilton to suggest that she would have been a happier woman if she had used a deodorant.

The UK commercial television structure also avoids the problems which, for instance, plague France. Here stringent limitations on advertising time mean that requests for advertisements must be filed in September for the following year, and the queue is so long that foreign advertisers have little chance of getting their products screened.

In West Germany, TV advertising is limited to 20 minutes per day, broadcast in blocks between 17.30 hours and 20.00 hours. There is no advertising on Sundays. There are disadvantages attached to each of the four methods of funding broadcasting which the Peacock Committee deliberated.

The licence fee which is used to finance the BBC is difficult and expensive to collect. It also bears more heavily on lower income households.

The main drawback to advertising is that there may not be enough to go round. The mixed financial fortunes of the three new commercial services — the S4C Welsh Channel, Channel 4 and in particular the TV-Am breakfast television company — shows that TV advertising is by no means an automatic licence to print money.

The 15 regional contractors have also had patchy experiences. The four contractors in London and the South-East, Thames, London Weekend, TVS and Anglia — account for about a third of the population but take nearly half the total advertising revenue.

However, there are two factors which are likely to influence the politicians to

## ITV revenues up by 20 per cent

discard the pleas of vulnerability made by ITV contractors.

The first is the boom in spending, which kept on growing during the early 1980's from £408 million in 1979 to £1,085 million in 1984.

It is estimated that ITV revenues will be up by well over 20 per cent in the first half of 1986 compared with the same period last year and that by December the total for the year will top £1,200 million.

The second consideration in support of the pro-advertising lobby is the views of advertisers themselves.

One of the most influential of these is the Mars Group. In a thoroughly researched submission to the Peacock Committee Mars uncharacteristically entered the public arena to argue in favour of the acceptance of ads on the BBC.

Mars produced data showing that TV advertising costs have increased almost twice as fast as the retail prices of its own products and said that only through "true competition that the incentive exists for competitive pricing or real improvements in efficiency".

Moreover, the BBC itself would gain from the overall increase in funds available to it, from greater independence from political pressure, and from becoming more cost-conscious.

The two remaining methods of financing debated by the Peacock Committee (and also by many of its predecessors) are sponsorship and a pay-as-you-view subscription system.

Sponsorship has been available since the early days of broadcasting, but has never proved very popular except for some sporting and cultural areas. Pay TV, which also has been tried in the past, is regarded as having much more potential, particularly for cable-based broadcasting, but not until the 1990s.

Direct broadcasting by satellite is already reaching several million homes across Europe.

Augmented by cable this means that old arguments of shortages of wavelengths will very soon no longer apply and former cosy monopolies will have to fight for a livelihood, whatever the pundits say.

Patricia Tisdall

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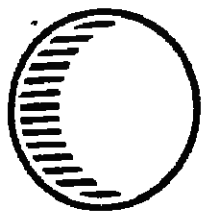
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## TELEVISION/4

## Pix by dish: not pie in the sky

TV30

We are now so accustomed to the use of satellites for the interchange of TV programmes, for communications circuits, and even for espionage purposes that it is easy to forget that it was only in the late-1940s that Arthur C. Clark first suggested the feasibility of the "geostationary" satellite, on which our communications depend.

Clark realized that at one particular height (more than 22,000 miles above the earth's surface) the speed of rotation necessary to keep the satellite in orbit matched the angular rotation of the earth, so that, from the point of view of an observer on the ground, the satellite would appear to be stationary in the sky.

His proposal was for three such satellites to be placed in position equidistant about the equator, thus covering the whole of the earth's circumference. By establishing suitable transmitters and receivers on the satellites and on the ground, means would exist for world-wide communications.



Satellite TV Antenna Systems Ltd were the firm installing two 4.5-metre dishes in Reykjavik for the summit conference, for Cable News Network and all other links, including Mr Gorbachev's private suite. All installed in 36 hours

It is these satellites we refer to when we discuss satellite technology in a television context.

Now of course we have been using satellites for the interchange of TV programmes for several years. We have become accustomed to watching a Test Match in Australia live, or a news broadcast from the US.

It is possible even to buy over the counter from your local high-street shop a receiving dish and the necessary "black box" to receive at home many of the European programmes which are available, for under £2,000. So you may well ask "What's new?"

What's new is the concept of

direct satellite broadcasting (DSB), a system for transmitting programmes direct to the home with a minimum of special equipment. Existing satellites are intended for use with professional equipment and elaborate earth stations, with sensitive (and therefore big) receiving dishes.

Since they provide many services, such as data communications, telephone links and so on as well as television, weight and power consumption are important considerations, so that the transmitters are low-power.

The programmes transmitted are intended primarily for reception by cable networks for onward delivery to the viewer, and hence many of

them are "scrambled" to prevent their access by unauthorized viewers.

The DSB on the other hand will employ higher-powered transmitters, so that a simple dish, 18in. or less in diameter, will suffice for perfect reception.

All countries have been allocated a certain number of channels, and in the UK the IBA has been given the responsibility of choosing the contractor who will provide three channels. Submissions have been made to the IBA, and it is hoped that an announcement can be made next January and that transmissions will begin in 1989.

Peter Granet

## Putting Britain in the DSB picture

Britain has advanced plans for DSB broadcasting and so has France, West Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg.

From the engineering point of view, probably the most exciting aspect of DSB is that the opportunity has been taken of changing the "coding" system of colour transmissions. In all current systems, such as PAL, NTSC and SECAM, the black-and-white picture (luminance) and the colouring information (chrominance) signals are transmitted simultaneously.

This gives rise to various forms of distortion, in particular a patterning on the screen, and cross-colour, where certain finely patterned black and white pictures "fool" the re-

ceiver into thinking that colour information is present.

In the multiplexed analogue component (MAC) system to be used in DSB and its variants, these two components, luminance and chrominance, are transmitted separately, and re-combined in the receiver, avoiding the spurious effects and giving a much-enhanced display.

Room has been found in the signal for several stereo sound channels, so that multilingual transmission becomes possible. In fact the MAC system is seen by many people as the "evolutionary" approach to a full high-definition system. It will not be necessary for the viewer to buy a new receiver.

The receiving dish will be needed, as will a black box to receive the very much higher frequencies employed by satellite transmissions, to decode the MAC signal and, initially at least, to convert this to the local colour standard (PAL in the UK and most of Europe) and to modulate a spare channel for feeding into the aerial socket in the receiver.

This will enable the viewer to receive all the DSB channels available.

When regular TV transmissions started in 1936, the designers chose a picture composed of 405 horizontal lines, and 25 frames a second, knowing that it was not at the time possible to take full advantage of the system's potential. The Japanese have proposed a standard of 1,125 horizontal lines, at a field rate of 60 a second (30 frames,

each consisting of two fields interlaced) and a picture aspect ratio of 16 horizontal to 9 vertical, or very nearly the Cinemascope aspect ratio of 2:1. The picture is superb. But the capital cost of re-equipping all the world's TV stations will be immense.

Proponents of the Japanese system for general distribution suggest that there would be enough people prepared to pay for the great improvement to make it a viable proposition, but this would probably result in delaying the adoption of a worldwide standard. This has been called the "revolutionary approach", ie, phasing out present systems and building new ones.

### Big reservations about the system

Most experts, particularly in Europe, seem to favour the "evolutionary approach", defining first a high-definition standard for the origination of programmes, which can be "down-converted" to national transmission standards, allowing each administration to take one of two steps towards HDTV at a time, leading eventually to a universal high definition system.

Strong reservations have been expressed by those countries (75 per cent of the world) whose systems are based on a 50-field (25-frame) a second rate about the suitability of the proposed Japanese system based on a 60 field a second rate for down-conversion to

local transmission standards.

However the Interim Working Party (IWP) on Standards was instructed at the plenary meeting of the International Consultative Committee for Radio in Dubrovnik this year to agree and submit within the next two years a standard for programme origination which would overcome these objections.

It is in the field of down-conversion to local transmission that the MAC system is seen as making its greatest contribution. For example, by sacrificing some of the stereo sound signals available it is possible to transmit additional picture information, in particular information about the left and right hand sides of a "wide screen" picture.

A "normal" MAC receiver would disregard this additional information, and display only the standard format 4:3 aspect ratio picture.

Using modern techniques of storage and interpolation the more advanced receivers could synthesize additional lines, increase the frame display rate, minimize "flicker" and display a wide-screen picture, all without rendering obsolete existing MAC receivers.

Thus, people prepared to pay for an enhanced picture could obtain it without penalizing those with different priorities.

The first priority is to decide the world-wide origination standard, and to re-equip studios for this.

PG

## The cable revolution may be on line at last

technological dream — the vision of "wired city".

The first big problem was that in the early days it was simply not possible to show that the technology would work. British Telecom reacted quickly to what it saw as a potential threat to its business and made itself more efficient, offering a wider range of business services.

Then there is the sheer cost of installing a cable network. Each franchise area costs about £30 million to cable; to cable the main UK population centres could cost £3 billion. The Government has made it clear that it is not prepared to foot the bill — indeed in the 1984 Budget it even removed the tax breaks that would have encouraged investment.

Its attitude seems to be that it is up to the private sector to turn the dream into reality, but the risk-reward City will not invest in cable unless its success can be demonstrated.

That success will not happen without extensive investment, and adequate rates of return will be generated only when cable systems are fulfilling the function for which they were originally intended: communication networks that include entertainment rather than just an alternative means of delivering TV programmes.

Yet the news about cable is by no means bad. In fact, given the difficult circumstances in which it finds itself, the statistics make encouraging reading.

Penetration rates (the percentage of homes capable of receiving cable that actually subscribe) have shown a

marked recovery during 1986. Having reached a low of 12.8 per cent in November, 1985, the rate had risen to 14.5 per cent by April 1, 1986, and on July 1 stood at 16.4 per cent with over a million homes passed and 172,405 connected.

Second, a recent survey by AGB Cable and Viewdata showed that in households connected to a cable system, 39 per cent of viewing time is on cable channels.

The holders of the East London franchise were successful in September in raising £13 million to finance their cable network in Newham and Tower Hamlets.

The area is undergoing extensive redevelopment, and as a result the cable-laying process is likely to be cheap.

And the name of the franchise-holder speaks volumes: East London Telecommunications. This highlights the crucial fact that what is envisaged is a genuine communications system, of which entertainment services will represent only one element.

The franchise-holder is investing heavily to set up a telecom network on cable, but this will not stop at voice telephony. Data transmission, then private circuits, video circuits, and connections to all forms of value added services will also be made available.

East London, on the border of the City and undergoing its rejuvenation programme, is certainly an ideal location, but so are areas such as Edinburgh where the franchise-holder is on the verge of raising the necessary finance.

The City is again getting excited about the real potential of the medium.

Telephone and data transmission systems on cable that can compete with BT on price and that can be inter-connected to form a national network must be the way ahead.

Nick Tate

Deloitte Haskins &amp; Sells



HORIZONS

A guide to career choice

Strictly a matter of business

Undergraduates often consider taking a postgraduate business course in the hope of improving their job prospects. Given the expense of such courses, it is not a step to be taken lightly.

Going to business school is not so common here as it is in the US where nearly all senior managers have business qualifications. Consequently, some British companies are sceptical of the value of postgraduate education, preferring to train graduates "in house", while others are enthusiastic.

Yet it is generally agreed that successful business school graduates several years on, do very well.

The Manchester Business School states: "Over ninety per cent of graduates of more than ten years' standing are now working at senior management or board level, with salaries commensurate with these responsibilities rising to over £50,000 a year, and claims that the market value of an MBA (Master's in Business Administration) even for graduates who took the course immediately after a first degree is £3-4,000 above the salary for a first degree only.

What are business courses? They are not a substitute for work experience but a complement to it. Whatever their exact title, they are highly practical, stressing project and seminar work. They are academic and the work load is very high.

A bewildering variety of courses to choose from

They are intended to train managers to do their jobs more effectively: to help them acquire skills in problem solving and communicating, the ability to cope under pressure and confidence in making decisions. Business School staff normally engage in applied research or consultancy and are therefore able to apply theoretical knowledge to solving problems in industry and commerce.

Students are of a high calibre, having been subjected to searching interviews, following a paper sift based on application forms containing these or similar questions:

"Give a candid commentary on your suitability for the course.

"What are your personal assets-main deficiencies?"

"List three situations you have found interesting or exciting. Describe your reactions and the influence they have had on your attitudes."

There is a bewildering variety of courses on offer, in university business schools, polytechnics and colleges: on "taught" courses or higher degrees by research, and in general business administration or in specialised areas such as financial studies, operational research, personnel management, marketing.

The MBA, the prestigious qualification which is highly regarded internationally, is available as a one or two year course at 15 business schools. (A "year" in this context usually means 12 months - not an academic year).

Given the expense attached to taking a postgraduate business course, it is not a step to be taken lightly.

Beryl Dixon considers some of the implications

Syllabuses vary, but normally have a core course in business policy (explaining issues, opportunities and constraints placed on management in an increasingly negotiated society) is one school's definition, with compulsory courses in management science, economics, law, marketing and finance, with options varying from corporate planning, export management, and Japan in the World Economy, coming later in the course. If carefully chosen, these allow students exemptions from certain professional bodies' examinations.

Not all courses are known as MBAs. Several institutions run similar courses but lead to the award of an MA or MSc. Diplomas in business administration last for one academic year and cover similar ground to the masters' courses, usually minus the dissertation.

Why take a Diploma? Firstly, the competition for places is less severe. The qualification is "not quite so marketable", says one business school with remarkable honesty.

This does not mean that they are worthless - rather that they are not so well known, internationally, as the MBA. It could pay students considering masters' or diploma courses to contact institutions and compare the types of employment offered by holders of MBAs, Diplomas in Business Administration and the Diploma in Management Studies (DMS).

The latter is the most popular postgraduate course in the country, most frequently studied on a part time basis, although there are full time courses, and these are particularly useful to arts graduates looking for a "conversion course."

These two, are intended to provide a general management qualification, but they are validated by the Council for National Academic Awards, and therefore offered in the public sector. Courses are well spread geographically, so that every prospective student should find one within easy access.

Funding for business courses can be a problem. Fees in 1986-87 were £1,680 a year, with most schools estimating that a further £3,000-£3,500 would be needed to cover living expenses, as the intensive nature of the courses prevents part time employment. It is becoming harder every year to find the necessary finance.

The lucky few get Economic and Social Science Research Council

Studentships, Science and Engineering Research Council awards which are given to a small number of courses with a technical emphasis, and scholarship.

A business course thus to be considered an investment. Students wondering whether to take one should ask the following questions:

Do I know which area interests me?

Are there opportunities to train within a company instead?

Do I know how a business qualification is rated by companies I might wish to join?

Is the financial sacrifice worth it? (including in the calculation one or two years' lost earnings as well as the course costs.)

How do I choose from the courses available?

Students having got this far should shop around. They are, after all, consumers. The syllabus, and employment record of past students are more important than the status of the institution. Of course the schools with the prestige will produce an impressive list of graduate destinations. But any school worth its salt should provide details of former students and their employers.

Two graduates who are pleased with their investment are Nicky Youens and Geoff Skinner. Nicky thinks the DMS course she took at Bristol poly in 1983, the best thing she ever did and far more

A prestigious qualification with international regard

use than her politics degree.

Now she uses the course content, she says, continually in her work as a project officer in a health authority, involved in developing the Mental Health Service, and working on schemes such as moving patients out into the community.

The DMS did not enhance her starting salary, but it helped her get the job and to become an entrepreneur. She is a part time management consultant in housing for people with special needs.

Geoff, a Canadian chemistry graduate, is half way through the London Business School's MBA course. He shopped around, applying to seven schools in Canada, Europe and the US. He was interviewed in Ottawa by a London graduate, the Bank of Canada's Director of Management, a circumstance which confirmed his belief that the London MBA has an international reputation.

Self-financed, he regards the course as good value, and is enjoying the projects - especially one which he and three other students did for an outside firm and for which they were paid. He has had no difficulty in arranging summer work experience in an American investment bank, and ultimately, armed with his MBA, he expects to work in banking before starting his own business.

A short booklet may be obtained by sending a self-addressed SAE to The Times, Special Reports (Graduates), PO Box 481, Virginia Street, London E1 9BD.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

LADY MARGARET HALL OXFORD JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The College invites applications from suitably qualified candidates, for the following Junior Research Fellowships:

**TALBOT RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP 1987-90**

Tenable for three years from October 1987. Open to men and women graduates of any university in Arts subjects, who will be under 30 years of age on 1st October 1987, and who are of post-doctoral or equivalent standing.

**EPA CEPHALOSPORIN RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP 1987-90**

Tenable for three years from October 1987. Open to men and women graduates of any university in Arts subjects, who will be under 30 years of age on 1st October 1987, and who are of post-doctoral or equivalent standing.

**Laboratory.**

Further particulars of both Fellowships and application forms may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford OX2 6QA. Closing date for all applications: 29th November 1986.

The advertisement of The Florey Research Fellowship on Monday 27/10/86 was an error. This Fellowship is not available for Award at present.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS STUDIES

Professor of Organisational Behaviour Applications are invited for a second Professorship of Organisational Behaviour recently established in the School of Industrial and Business Studies. The Chair has been created because of the need for Professor Pennington to spend a major proportion of his time directing the Centre for Corporate Strategy and Change and the resulting need for leadership in behavioural science teaching on the School's undergraduate and postgraduate programmes.

The successful applicant will have an interest and aptitude in curriculum and course design, a sound publication record and continuing research potential, research and teaching interests which bridge Industrial Relations and Organisational Behaviour, and the ability to offer imaginative, intellectual and administrative leadership.

The appointment will be made with effect from 1st January 1987 or a date to be agreed. The minimum salary for a Professor is £19,010 p.a. (under review). Informal inquiries about the post may be made to: Professor George Bain, Tel. Coventry (0263) 523923.

Further particulars are available from: The Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Reference No. 13/A/86.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 25th November 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM Faculty of Arts

CHAIR OF MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for this Chair in the Department of History, which would prefer a scholar with an established reputation in a field of European History after 1500 A.D.

Salary within the professorial range.

Further particulars and application forms returnable not later than 15 December 1986 from:

The Staff Appointments Office, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

Ref No 1072.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE RESEARCH ASSOCIATE Image Analysis and Coding

Applications are invited for an Alvey-funded post for two years commencing as soon as possible. Applicants should possess a good honours degree in Computer Science or Electronic Engineering and have some knowledge of image processing. The position involves the development and evaluation of image analysis and coding techniques for low-bit-rate videoconferencing, with particular emphasis on the selection and representation of colour information. Close collaboration will be required with other university and industrial partners who are participating in the research project. The Department has excellent computing facilities and a well equipped image processing Laboratory. The successful applicant may register for a higher degree.

Starting salary up to the 4th point on the Range IB salary scale £2055 - £2495 p.a. per annum.

For more details and informal enquiries contact: Dr Graham Martin (0203-523367)

Application forms from: The Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627)

quoting Ref. No. 14/A/86/L. (Please mark clearly on envelope).

Closing date: 19 November 1986.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

Research Assistant in Computational Aerodynamics

Required from 1 January 1987 to work on the computation of transonic flow past slender bodies.

A good honours degree in Engineering, Physics or Mathematics is essential and some relevant postgraduate experience would be of advantage. The appointment is for three years and is sponsored by the Ministry of Defence.

Starting salary in the range £8020 to £12780 p.a. plus £1297 London Allowance depending upon age and qualifications.

Applications including C.V. and names of two referees to Dr. R. Hillier or to Dr. J.M.R. Graham, Department of Aeronautics, Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BY.

KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD OFFICIAL FELLOWSHIP AND TUTORSHIP IN ECONOMICS

The College proposes to appoint a suitably qualified candidate in Economics for five years from 1 October 1987. The appointment is tenable with a non-stipendiary university lectureship (C.U.F.) the full stipend associated with this will be met by the College. It may at a later date (though with no commitment to do so) be converted into a stipendiary and permanent university post. Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Keble College, Oxford, OX1 3PG, to whom applications should be submitted not later than 1 December 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison, WI 53706. Department of History Modern British Periodicals. Candidates for positions in the Department of History should send three letters of recommendation, a curriculum vitae, and a statement of research interests to: Professor J. H. Green, Department of History, University of Wisconsin, 480 Lincoln Drive, Madison, WI 53706. U.S.A. UW4 is an AA/EEO institution.

COURSES

LAWSDOWNE COLLEGE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL COURSES COMMENCING JANUARY FEBRUARY 87

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Londonside courses offer you more than just traditional secretarial skills. The small class sizes and the highly motivated staff ensure a high standard of training. A range of optional units, courses in business law, computer and word processing, as well as a course in business writing, are available. For more details contact: 43 Harrington Gardens, London, SW7 4JH. Tel: 01-732 7282/84

GERMAN INTENSIVE COURSE

at University of London. Register: 252, 0 and 1 Level. All ages. 10-21 Bonn Road, E20 3EJ. Accommodation available on campus. Anglo-German Society. 48 Queen Anne's Gate, London, W1 3AN. Tel: 01-232 6386

THE MOYSES STEVENS FLOWER SCHOOL

Three week courses in Flower Arranging and Floristry held throughout the year. Two day courses also available. Flower rings. 01-493 8771 for further details. London W1X 7AG.

ST. GODRIC'S COLLEGE

Secretarial, Business and Language Courses. Word Processor Training. English for Overseas Students. Resident & Day Students. The Registrar (T) 2 Arkwright Road, LONDON NW3 6AD. Telephone: 01 453 9881

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17 New, Job, Typing, London. London Secretarial College, 22-24 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 3PL. Tel: 01-405 2504

THE QUEEN'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOL

London, SE22 8JH. Tel: 01-493 8771. For further details, contact: 01-493 8771

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WISCONSIN SECRETARIAL College, 1711, Tel: 01-777 1844/1771

FELLOWSHIPS

1987 Beit Medical Fellowship

Applications are invited for a special Beit Medical Fellowship to conduct research which will be of potential benefit to the inhabitants of Zimbabwe, Malawi or Zambia. The appointment will be for up to 3 years, preferably held jointly between an established unit in the United Kingdom and an appropriate agency in one of the three countries named above. Selection will be made by the Advisory Board of the Beit Trust on the basis of the joint application. The salary will be in the range of a Clinical/Non-Clinical Lecturer, according to the age, previous experience and qualifications of the applicant. There will be the usual university superannuation contributions and benefits.

In conformity with the conditions under which the Fellowships were first established every Fellow shall be man or woman of any nationality whatsoever who at the date of election shall have taken a degree in any faculty in any University approved by the Trustees in the U.K. or in any country which is or has been since 1910 a Dominion, Protectorate or Mandated Territory of the Crown. Elections to this Fellowship will rarely be made above the age of 35 years.

Applications from candidates must be received not later than 1st March 1987. Elections will take place in May 1987 and the successful applicant will begin work on 1st October 1987.

Candidates must be sponsored by the Heads of the two Departments unless special arrangements are approved by the Beit Advisory Board. The programme must be sponsored with and confirmed in writing by the sponsor. An annual report by the supervisor of sponsor is required.

Forms of application may be obtained from: Miss D. Billington, Beit Medical Fellowship, Histopathology Dept., St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London EC1A 7BE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER SENIOR FELLOWSHIPS

Applications are invited for SIMON RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS in any of the Social Sciences, including Law and Education, commencing during the academic session 1987/88, able during the academic session 1987/88, stipends normally within the range £8,020 - £15,700 p.a. (under review) (Simon Research Fellowships) or £14,870 - £18,625 p.a. (under review) (Simon Senior Research Fellowships) according to qualifications and experience.

Applications are invited for HALLSWORTH FELLOWSHIPS in advanced work in the field of Political Economy (including Public Administration). Stipends within the range £8,020 - £22,340 p.a. (under review) according to qualifications and experience.

These Fellowships are not awarded for postgraduate study and applicants should have experience which will qualify them to carry out a substantial piece of original research. Enquiries about the scope of the Fellowships are welcomed. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by December 1st) are obtainable from:

The Registrar (Academic Staffing), The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Please state for which Fellowship details are required and quote ref. 247/86/1.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON VICENTE CANADA BLANCH FELLOWSHIPS

One Senior and one Junior Vicente Canada Blanch Fellowship will be available for tenure from October 1987. Applications must be received on or before 1 February 1987 by the Scholarships Office, Room 21A, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU, from which further information should be obtained.

The Fellowships have the object of promoting the study of the civilisation and culture of Spain, and are open to graduates of any university for research in Spain and any recognised academic subject.

The value of the Senior Fellowship is £4,500, and preference is given to postdoctoral candidates. The value of the Junior Fellowship is £3,000, and candidates must be engaged in or prepared to undertake a postgraduate course of study approved by the Committee of Award. Travel costs may be met up to a maximum of £400 in the case of both Senior and Junior Fellowships.

The Leverhulme Trust

RESEARCH AWARDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE INDIVIDUAL AWARDS FOR 1987

STUDY ABROAD STUDENTSHIPS

Studentships for 1 or 2 years advanced study or research at a centre of learning in any part of the world except the U.K. or U.S.A. The awards comprise an allowance of £5,720 a calendar year for maintenance plus return air passage, tuition allowances and international travel expenses. Additional allowances at the discretion of the Committee for a dependent spouse (up to £1,000 a year), for countries with abnormally high cost of living, and a contribution towards loss of earnings.

Applicants must be first degree graduates of a U.K. university, holders of C.A.A.A. degree or equivalent education in the U.K. have been at school in the U.K. or the Commonwealth, be under 30 on 1st October 1987 and normally resident in the U.K.

Candidates must be available for interview in London in late April. Travelling expenses within the United Kingdom will be refunded.

Applications on the appropriate form (SAS2A) must be in the hands of the Secretary by Monday, 20 January 1987, and cannot be considered if arriving after that date.

Application form (SAS2A) and further information from The Secretary, Research Awards Advisory Committee, The Leverhulme Trust, 25-29 Inner Field Lane, London EC4A 3HE. Telephone 01-422 0852.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN ENGINEERING

The College Council hopes to make an election to a Research Fellowship tenable from a date not later than October 1, 1987, for three years. Candidates will be restricted to those pursuing or intending to pursue research in Engineering. Applicants who will be over 30 years of age on October 1, 1987, are unlikely to be elected except in special circumstances.

The pensionable stipend of a Research Fellow is currently £6,147 a year, or £5,898 if the Fellow holds the degree of Ph.D., subject to a reduction of £972 and £978 respectively if the Fellow is normally resident in College.

Further information may be obtained from the Senior Tutor, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Applications should reach the Senior Tutor by December 1, 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM Lecturer in Managerial Economics

Applications are particularly sought from people with a special interest in the economics of marketing. Candidates should possess at least a good Honours degree. Applications from candidates with a willingness to participate in post-experience courses will be particularly welcome.

Further particulars and application forms returnable not later than 30 November 1986 from:

10 The Staff Appointments Office, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD.

Ref No 1070.

SCHOLARSHIPS

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS 1987

The College has 890 boarders aged 13 to 18, with 420 boys and girls in the Sixth Form. It is proud of its outstanding academic record, first-class extra-curricular opportunities and the friendliness and energy of the school community.

The following awards are offered in 1987: Up to 15 Scholarships and Exhibitions for boys now aged 12 or 13, from both independent and maintained schools, who show high academic achievement or potential.

Up to 6 Scholarships and Exhibitions for boys and girls now aged 15 or 16 and of high academic ability, who wish to enter the Sixth Form in September 1987.

Awards, at 13+ or at Sixth Form Level, are also given for outstanding achievement or potential in Music or Art.

Scholarships range in value from a maximum of 100% to a minimum of 20% of the fees, depending chiefly on merit but also on need. Full details of the awards, application forms and a College prospectus are available from the Registrar, Marlborough College, Wiltshire SN8 1PA (telephone 0672 52684).



King's College offers Music Scholarships each February to boys under 14 and to boys and girls entering the sixth form. Typical awards are half fee, third fee and sixth fee places, with a full fee place available to an outstanding candidate.

The Director of Music, Christopher Holmes, is pleased to give advice to prospective candidates at any time. Please telephone or write: King's College, Taunton, Somerset (Telephone: 0823 75100)

Academic Scholarships also available.

PRIOR'S FIELD GODALMING, SURREY SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES FOR 1987

Two Academic Scholarships and a Bursary, restricted to the Daughter or Granddaughter of an Old Girl, are offered on the result of an Entrance Examination and Interview which will be held on Wednesday 14th January 1987. All entries by 1st December 1986.

Full particulars and application forms from: The Headmistress, Prior's Field School, Godalming, Surrey GU7 2RH.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR VENETIAN RESEARCH

The trustees of the GLADYS KIREBLE DELMAS FOUNDATION of New York announce that up to £10,000 will be made available in 1987/88 to scholars of Great Britain and the Commonwealth for RESEARCH IN VENICE. The areas of interest envisaged concern both the past (history, art, architecture, music, law, science, literature, language) and the present (politics, conservation, environment) of Venice and the territories once subject to it. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary to the Foundation's advisory committee, Professor M. E. Mallet, Department of History, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, to whom eventual applications should be sent before 19 January 1987.

SPECIALIST TRAINING

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN In COMPUTING AND ELECTRONICS

No prior experience required: A new training course specially designed for women is commencing Monday 1st December 1986 at the address shown below. (15 Minutes from Watford, London bridge, Victoria Park, Watford).

Training allowances are paid on this MSC Funded course. Please ring 01 778 3322 to arrange an interview on either the 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th or 20th November at either 9.30 am or 1.30 pm.

Computer Insight Ltd, 14/16 High Street, London, SE20 7HG.

JAMES ALLEN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL LONDON SE22

Clerk to the Governors and Bursar

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk to the Governors and Bursar.

For details write to the Clerk to the Governors of James Allen's Girls' School at Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD.

POSTS

THE COLLEGE GOVERNORS OF ALLEYN'S COLLEGE OF GOD'S GIFT DULWICH, LONDON SE21

CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS

Applications are invited for the appointment of Clerk to the College Governors of Alleen's College of God's Gift who administer Dulwich College, Alleen's School, the Dulwich Picture Gallery and Christ's Chapel.

For details write to the Clerk to the Governors, Dulwich College, London SE21 7LD.

ST EDMUND'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE DEAN

St Edmunds College, a graduate College of the University of Cambridge, proposes to appoint a Dean. The Dean must be a Priest of the Catholic Church in good standing with his Ordinary. He will be responsible to the Master and Fellows for the provision of worship in the College Chapel according to the rites and customs of the Catholic Church, for the provision of pastoral care to the members of the College, and together with the Master, Senior Tutor and Tutors for the maintenance of good order in the College. The Dean will be elected into a Fellowship on appointment. He will be required to reside in College. Friendly and stimulating, working environment and excellent remuneration package offered.

Further particulars of the post are available from the College Secretary (Tel: Cambridge 350598). Applications should be sent to: The Master, St Edmund's College, Mount Pleasant, Cambridge CB3 0BN. In addition those wishing to nominate persons should write to the Master.

Closing date: 30 November 1986.







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We are looking for a literate, articulate, numerate individual with skills of 100/60. Ideally over 25 the successful candidate will have a minimum of two years senior PA experience preferably within the television industry and at least one major European language.

This is a key position and offers the opportunity to become involved in all levels and in all aspects of the company.

If you feel you qualify and don't think we are asking too much please apply in writing before 7th November to:

Tessa Maule, Super Channel  
19 - 21 Rathbone Place, London W1P 1DF.**GRAND HOTEL  
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A world famous 5 star hotel seeks a very socially confident and well presented secretary to the Chairman and PR executive. Fascinating position as you enjoy constant liaison with guests, help organise promotional events and a variety of administrative tasks. Own office and free lunch. 100/60 skills needed.

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A world famous firm of PR consultants seeks a young secretary to join them. You'll enjoy considerable contact with clients as you help set up presentations and see projects through from beginning to end. Very friendly, informal atmosphere. 90/50 skills and WP ability needed. Please telephone 01 340 3333.

Elizabeth Hunt

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18 Grosvenor Street London W1**PERSONAL  
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I am the Partner in a small young busy Marketing Research Agency. I value my Personal Assistant very highly because she took real interest in our work and business organised and planned for me typed beautifully, accurately and fast treated our clients with care and attention was calm in a crisis was very much part of the team.

She left to get married. If you can replace her please ring Jane Pinder, the Business Research Unit, 01 600 8375

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Secretary/Receptionist to keep things smoothly in this busy TV Production Co. Good prospects for advancement if you are keen and show potential. £10,000.

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If working for a lively young property company close to home appeals to you read on. This rapidly growing firm based in the Chelsea area is looking for a good all-round secretary cum administrator to run the newly-set-up office. No short-hand but good typing (85 wpm) and a bright personality to fit in with the team, young people. Age 25-35.

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RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
30 FLORENCE STREET W1C  
01-225 2525**SECRETARY/OFFICE MANAGER**

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## RACING: SAD FINALE TO DANCING BRAVE'S GLITTERING CAREER AT SANTA ANITA

## Why the champion met his downfall

From Michael Seely, Santa Anita, California

Dancing Brave and all but one of the rest of the European challengers for the world's richest day's racing were swept ruthlessly to one side at Santa Anita on Saturday by as hard-trained and professional a bunch of equine athletes as ever assembled.

For the first time for days, the blazing sun had burnt off the Los Angeles smog. And against the sharp-etched background of the San Gabriel Mountains, the green lushness of the trees and grass made Santa Anita on Breeders' Cup day look like an earthly paradise.

It was, alas, not that for the British raiding party, whose hyped-up dreams of glory were torn into almost as many fragments as the discarded betting tickets in an orgy of gambling that totalled a United States record of over \$60m wagered on-track.

Dancing Brave, Britain's hero of the 2,000 Guineas, the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, was fourth, about seven lengths behind Manila, the winner of the Breeders' Cup Turf. It was a disappointment, even if—as we learned afterwards—Guy Harwood had been on the point of withdrawing him earlier in the week.

Torero Taro adopted the expected front-running tactics on Estrapade, but Charlie Whittingham's mare never showed the fire that had won her the Budweiser-Artington Million and she could never shake off Theatrical, Darara and Manila racing into the final furlong at Paddy Eddery moved up on Dancing Brave.

Once into the 330-yard home stretch, Gary Stevens on Theatrical sprinted for home, in the process cutting off Jose Santos on Manila. But the 25-year-old Chilean-born jockey proved equal to the great occasion as he switched Manila like a polo pony to change past Theatrical and record his sixth win from as many starts.

The winning distance was a neck with Estrapade three-and-three-quarter lengths away in third place. Dancing Brave came fourth, trailing Khalid Abdulla \$140,000 despite his trials and tribulations.

"Champion of Europe Dancing Brave may be," spat a disgruntled punter, "the champion of the world he ain't."

Eddery disagreed. "The horse went all right to the band, although he got bumped around a bit. But he just didn't have it. He was on the wrong leg, the ground kept slipping away from him and he couldn't quicken. But horses like Theatrical and Darara couldn't beat him with a hammer in England. He's now off to stud and they can't take the Arc or anything else away from him."

Gay Harwood, his realistic pre-race fears having been fully justified, commented: "He did his best, but he wasn't quite up to it. It's been a long season and he couldn't find his usual kick. We took a calculated chance bringing him over here and it didn't come off. But he's still a great horse. It wasn't the surface or the heat; Pat said that he couldn't handle the bends under pressure."

Racing nowadays is all about international competition. So nothing can dim the brilliance of the victory of Manila, a rugged and determined competitor.

Santos was quite overcome with emotion. "I first asked the colt at the three-eighths pole, but Estrapade started to drift to the right. With about 70 yards to go, he accidentally hit my hands and I dropped my stick. So I crouched a bit lower and whispered 'Come on, champ. Boy, did he take off.'"

To seek further explanation for the defeat of Dancing Brave, I made my way through the cheap enclosures towards Quarantine Barn 69.

Our inquest group included Brian Eagles, Harwood's veterinary surgeon, and two travelling head lads.

"This is a different ball game," said a knowledgeable figure, somewhat unfairly. "They train them to the point of exhaustion and they run like robots. I know. I prepare greyhounds to win that way back at home."

Eagles took a more balanced view. "These horses are very hard trained. They look light and they don't sweat. They work under pressure, they race under pressure and, damn me, if they don't even quicken under pressure. Only the fittest can survive that treatment."

"Our best chance over here will be to bring a good four-year-old who has been specially trained for the day. At Ascot and Goodwood, the horses look rounded, shine

with condition and are on their toes in the paddock. They are held up for exciting late bursts of speed. But here, though they look fit, they run from wire to wire.

"Dancing Brave, on the other hand, sweated badly when he arrived. He had lost 12 to 15lb by midweek and Guy was on the point of withdrawing him. He seemed to pick up and put the weight back on, but he was working only at three-part speed, so with hindsight it didn't tell us much."

I believe Dancing Brave and Sonic Lady failed to repeat their European running because, first and foremost, they were at the end of long and arduous campaigns that started in April.

Lashkari and Pebbles, the only previous European-trained Breeders' Cup winners, were both comparatively fresh, having had enforced rests due to injury in the middle of the season.

Like Eagles, I think the European visitors were uncomfortable with the American style of racing and the sharp tracks.

The other factors seriously to be considered are the heat and the travelling. Both Guy Harwood and Michael Stoute



Manila (left) bursts clear of Theatrical in Saturday's Breeders' Cup Turf at Santa Anita in which Dancing Brave finished a disappointing fourth

had sent their horses over a week before the day in the hope of acclimatizing them, but they may not have taken the sultry heat sufficiently into account.

An added complication was that the brick quarantine barn was a comparatively airless building compared with the shaded wooden stable blocks in the general compound. It is also interesting to note that both Lashkari and Last Tycoon were subjected to the California oven only for a couple of days before the race.

Pebbles, of course, had a far shorter flight to New York, where the November temperature is similar to that in Britain.

Both Harwood and Stoute are highly intelligent men, with flexible and inquiring brains with which they are seeking to extend the frontiers of their knowledge.

During the next few months, they and their veterinary advisers will be examining the complicated problems involved before deciding whether to launch an attack on Hollywood Park in 1987, where an additional hazard will be that Breeders' Cup day will fall at the end of November, even later in the season.

The lesson that has been hammered home is that it is possible to win only with horses that are not past their peak for the season.

## Santa Anita results

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## FOOTBALL

Simon  
Barnes

**Nottingham Forest ..... 3**  
**Sheffield Wednesday ... 2**

## Can you pick up an open thread

**Getting carried away:** Roberts, the Tottenham Hotspur defender, leaves the field on a stretcher on Saturday after a clash with Sanchez, of Wimbledon, which also resulted in his being sent off. Report, page 44.

## Liverpool flaunt their wares as the serious business begins

Bournemouth, were overwhelmed 4-0 in their top of the third division tussle at Middlebrough. The Football League's last unbeaten record also disappeared when a headed goal in the last minute by the much travelled Osbor Williams for Preston North End brought the first defeat for Exeter City, who had a club record of 13 undefeated fourth division matches behind them.

# Home S

By Simon Jones

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| Chelsea | 0 |
| Watford | 0 |

The clock at Stamford Bridge now stops about 10 minutes from time. According to a club representative, this is so the pressure on the struggling home side is not increased by knowing exactly how few minutes remain.

Only in one sense, however, does time stand still for Chelsea. Every game is the same: an eternal recurrence of nervousness. The pattern of this one was no different. Watford, driven on

# Reporters

day or tomorrow, and he should improve their snack, providing an effective fall to the busling Falco. One consequence of his signing would be that Barnes could revert to the left-wing where he is at his most potent. Sinnott was certainly unequal to the demands of that position on Saturday.

Chelsea, although much improved after the interval, did not learn from their adversaries' mistakes. McClelland and Sims (who was preferred to Terry) were even more solid than McLaughlin and Wicks had been in defending the Shed end in the first half.

thrusts were, however, minimal, and Chelsea could accurately gauge the approach of the final whistle by the number of people heading for the exits. Only the Chelsea pensioners presented a united front, their sombre ranks unblemished by an empty seat.

Afterwards, the Chelsea manager, John Hollins, was as philosophical as ever, though pointedly brief. The stamp of a man is clearest in adversity, and it should be said that Hollins has handled all the criticism — and abuse — to which he has been subjected with an almost saintly forbearance. His patience,

**By Sandra O'Hagan**

**Nottingham Forest** ..... 3  
**Sheffield Wednesday** ... 2

The simple solution would be to ban football, as provocative as it may seem. But the police would not be so glibly won over. It would be a pity: quite apart from anything else, football can be a pretty good game. Luton have come up with a solution that is slightly less radical than banning the game, but still one that anyone who wants to lead a normal life in Luton on a Saturday afternoon.

They tell me there is no football in Luton. In fact, there is: it is at normal matches where supporters spend all their time at 90 degrees to the play, shouting at each other and waving their pithectropic flags. They say such "barbaric" things as "There ought to be many going home" and "You'll never walk again." The referee is "one of fear and nothing."

But at Luton you could close your eyes and imagine you were at a non-League ground. It has the same atmosphere, but the atmosphere is startlingly audible cries of the players. The electronic scoreboard says things like "Have an enjoyable afternoon." "Shit!" The whole afternoon felt like a very noisy, very noisy, very noisy non-rootsy.

So what is it was football that is not improving the lives of the non-involved. That is a real leap forward for football. Luton's example should be cherished and followed.

Bristol Rovers are demanding £2,000 compensation from the Football League following the postponement of their home game against Ipswich Town on November 15. The club says it will have 15 players on the sick list.

Roy Redman, Rovers' vice chairman, said yesterday: "It is a pathetic, derisive informed decision by the League of their problem on the day. It is a disgrace. I have heard about it was the day before the match."

The Irish League faces a blank Saturday on November 15 – the date of the first anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Irish agreement. Widespread disruption is expected throughout the league. Irish clubs are urged to support the "Loyalists" in the Orange protest marches.

The matches have been re-scheduled for January 31.

[illegible]

**By Simon Jones**

Bournemouth, were overwhelmed 4-0 in their top of the third division tussle at Middlebrough. The Football League's last unbeaten record also disappeared when a headed goal in the last minute by the much travelled Osbor Williams for Preston North End brought the first defeat for Exeter City, who had a club record of 13 undefeated fourth division matches behind them.

by wind and rain, should have established an overwhelming advantage by half-time, but lack of penetration down the flanks — an unusual failing for Graham Taylor's side — meant that the Chelsea defence were mercifully left to deal with a surprisingly predictable series of assaults on their penalty area.

Watford hope to complete the signing of Terry Gibson, from Manchester United, either to-

Nevin, though, was exempt from the general self-doubt, as anxious to receive the ball as his colleagues to get rid of it. Bumstead may not have had anything like his range of ideas, but he, too, worked tirelessly and came the closest to scoring with a header from McAllister's cross which the Watford goalkeeper, Cotton, did well to turn over the crossbar. Such decisive

**CHELSEA:** A. Goddard; D. Rougrie, K. Dubish, S. Wells, J. McLaughlin, J. Babin, P. Pratt, K. Jones, K. Dean, K. McAllister, D. Wood.

**WATFORD:** A. Colon; D. Bardsley, W. Roston, K. Richardson, S. Smith, J. McIsland, W. Swain, L. Simeot, M. Falco, K. Jackson, J. Barnes.

**Referee:** M. Bodenham.

## WEEKEND FOOTBALL RESULTS AND TABLES

[illegible]

# Crusader is caught napping by weather

Azzurra gave a mild shock to the British team aboard *White Crusader*. Despite losing the start, Harold Cudmore was nearly two minutes in front at the top mark. At the first leeward that had dwindled to just 13 seconds. But then Cudmore could not increase the lead significantly.

Back on dry land Cudmore ascribed the problem to lack of ultra light-air sails on board. "We were a bit caught out by the weather," he said. "We didn't have the lightest genoa and mainsail and when it dropped to seven knots they almost

**YESTERDAY'S RESULTS**  
New Zealand (New Zealand): 4hr 13min  
sec bt Heart of America (US), by 13min  
sec  
America II (US): 4:17:23 bt Eagle (US) by  
8  
Cruiser (Britain): 4:18:16 bt  
Zurra (Italy) by 2:01  
S.A. (US): 4:18:29 bt Stars and Stripes  
by 0:29  
Italy (Italy): 4:18:36 bt Challenge France  
by 0:45  
Canada (Canada): 4:19:15 bt Canada II

|                     | W  | L | Pts |
|---------------------|----|---|-----|
| America II (US)     | 12 | 1 | 16  |
| New Zealand (NZ)    | 12 | 1 | 16  |
| A (US)              | 8  | 4 | 13  |
| The Crusader (GER)  | 8  | 4 | 13  |
| ile (N)             | 6  | 5 | 12  |
| ars and Sloops (US) | 11 | 2 | 11  |
| nick Kase (F)       | 6  | 7 | 10  |

**TODAY'S RACES**  
 Canada v France 9-11 211 2  
 Canada v France 11-12 112 1

**HOCKEY**

## Southern division is wide open

[illegible]

How  
before  
mill  
turn



## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle

## A family saga, or, The Demon Bowler

As an example of domestic rapprochement, this week's *Mavis on Four* story about the British-born father and son who stretched out their hands across the United States (Channel 4, 4.00), takes the biscuit. Don't let us be over-cynical about the fact that there was a commercial end-product—a book. Anything that leads to harmony in one family must be good for society as a whole, particularly when the reconciliation is aired as sympathetically as it is in front of Mavis Nicholson, one of the best listeners, and certainly one of the most considerate nudgers-along, on the television screen.

The extraordinary feature of the new understanding, forged between Adam Nicholson and his father—Nigel, son of the famous Nicholson of Sissinghurst—is

that the hand of Nicholson fits, while stretching across the US from the west coast to grasp his father's on the east coast, was also bowing his parent some nasty googlies. Son upbraided father for ill-treating him in adolescence, making him feel cut-off. Father replied by recalling hours of friendships. Son responded by saying he did not remember them. And so on, and so on. The letters that winged between the Nicholson are now preserved in the book *Two Roads to Dodge City*. Sensibly, the third Nicholson—Mavis, no relation—is less concerned with the book than with the new, apparently warm, relationship established between its highly articulate co-authors.

Another batch of welcome re-

showings tonight as part of BBC Television's 50th birthday celebrations. Especially welcome are Jeremy Sandford's play about a vagrant, *Edna the Inebriate Woman* (BBC2, 9.35) in which Patricia Hayes enjoyed her first hour; some pages from Dr Finlay's *Casework* (BBC2, 6.30pm), still the coolest, wisest, and most endearing medical series ever filmed; and the first of five special editions of the arts magazine *Late Night Line-Up* (11.45pm) which received the chop in 1972 after an eight-year run that stirred up many fascinating controversies. Dropping the programme did no good at all to BBC2's hard-won reputation as a channel for the more discerning viewer. Perhaps its re-emergence will be the signal for the mandarins at Television Centre to realize that what *Kaleidoscope* can do on Radio 4,

BBC2 can do just as well and— with pictures—perhaps even better. Four of the original presenters of *Late Night Line-Up*, Joan Bakewell, Denis Tuohy, Michael Dear and Tony Billow, will team up again for tonight's celebratory occasion.

Best on radio: a compilation of Soviet radio recordings made by the doyenne of Soviet pianists, Tatiana Nikolova (Radio 3, 11.00pm) who begins her British tour next week. Bach, Schumann and, inevitably, Lyadov make up the programme. Also recommended: the Stamitz Quartet recital live from the Mozarteum, Salzburg (Radio 3, 7.30 and 8.35). Works by Mozart, Helmut Eder, and Dvorak. The ensemble were selected at an EBU concert in the city in September.

Peter Davalle



Staff reunion: Fawcett Towers is back on BBC2, at 9.00pm

## CHOICE

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- BBC1**
- 6.00 *Casework*. A 40-minute programme in which Lucinda Lambton examines the strange and superb buildings built by Britain's social reformers for their poor. (r) 6.45 *One in Four*. A magazine programme for the disabled, their families, and carers. 10.00 *Neighbours*. (r)
  - 10.25 *Phillip Schofield* with children's television news, and birthday greetings. 10.30 *Play School*.
  - 10.55 *Five to Eleven*. Joanne Lumley with a thought for the day. 11.00 *Gardeners' World*. Percy Thew and Geoff Hamilton recall early days of BBC gardening programmes. 11.30 *Open Air*. Viewers comment on yesterday's television programmes. 12.25 *Star Memories*. Penelope Keith's favourite television memories. 12.55 *Regional news* and weather.
  - 1.00 *News* with Martin Lewis. Weather.
  - 1.25 *Neighbours*. Weekday soap serial set in a Melbourne suburb. 1.30 *Brick-Beat*. (r) 2.00 *The Clothes Show*. Salina Scott attends the Stars in Silk fashion show; and Jeff Banks sees the 'in' country wear at a Hertfordshire agricultural show.
  - 2.30 *The Oneid Line*. When the crew of the Charlotte Rhodes sink down with fever Anne Oneid has to navigate. (r) 3.20 *Valerie*. American domestic comedy series.
  - 3.50 *Pie in the Sky*. For the very young. 4.10 *West* starring Paul Daniels. 4.30 *The Mysterious City of Inland*.

- BBC2**
- 9.00 *Casework*.
  - 9.35 *Edna the Inebriate Woman*. An award-winning play starring Patricia Hayes as Edna, a lovable vagrant who sleeps rough, then at a down-and-out hostel, a lodging house, a psychiatric hospital, and other temporary homes, never long enough to form a lasting relationship with any of the people who try to help her. With Barbara Jefford and Patricia Hayes. (shown in August 1977)
  - 11.00 *Newsnight*.
  - 11.45 *Late Night Line-Up*. An updated version of the daily review of contemporary arts series that was last seen in 1972. With four of the original presenters—Joan Bakewell, Denis Tuohy, Michael Dear, and Tony Billow.
  - 12.20 *Weather*.

- ITV/LONDON**
- 9.25 *Thames news headlines*.
  - 9.30 *Solomon's Mines*. From the film, it shouldn't happen to a Vet 8.47. The role of libraries and librarians. 8.59 *Headlines*. (r) 9.00 *Crusade*. A 10-minute series about a young bazaar. 11.22 *How to enjoy reading* a book.
  - 11.45 *Religious studies*. 12.00 *The way girls and boys are treated differently at school*. 12.40 *A guide to letters*. 1.05 *Micro Live* highlights. 1.38 *Graphic designers*. 2.15 *How woodlands were managed in the past*.
  - 2.35 *Sign Extra*. A repeat of yesterday's magazine programme for the hearing impaired.
  - 3.00 *Championship Bowling*. First round action in the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Singles Bowls Championship. Introduced by David Lee from the Guild Hall, Preston. The commentators are David Rhys Jones and Jimmy Davidson. (shown in August 1985)
  - 6.00 *The Rag Trade*. An episode from the comedy series set in a dress manufacturer's workshop, starring Peter Jones and Michael Karlin, first shown in April 1985.
  - 6.30 *Dr Finlay's Casework*. Drs Cameron, Snodgrass and Finlay are unhappy about the condition of a man who is admitted to hospital with food poisoning. Starring Andrew Crookshank, Bill Simpson, and Barbara Mullen. (shown in June 1984)
  - 7.20 *The Mills Yearwood Christmas Show*. 1978 with guests Abba and Janet Brown.
  - 8.05 *Horizon*. The Crab Nebula. The fascinating story, clearly illustrated, of the supernova, Crab Nebula. (shown in November 1977)
  - 9.00 *Fawcett Towers*. Basil panics when one of his guests dies and he has to hide the fact from the rest of the patrons with the help of the bumbling Manuel. (r)
  - 9.35 *Edna the Inebriate Woman*. An award-winning play starring Patricia Hayes as Edna, a lovable vagrant who sleeps rough, then at a down-and-out hostel, a lodging house, a psychiatric hospital, and other temporary homes, never long enough to form a lasting relationship with any of the people who try to help her. With Barbara Jefford and Patricia Hayes. (shown in August 1977)
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  - 12.20 *Weather*.

- CHANNEL 4**
- 2.30 *The Late Late Show*. Gay Byrne's long-running music and chat programme.
  - 3.30 *Irish Angle*. A report from RTE on how Ulster's Roman Catholic and Protestant workers are coping with intimidation from each other's extremists.
  - 4.00 *Mavis on 4*. Mavis Nicholson meets Nigel Nicholson and his son, Adam, at their family home, Sissinghurst. (see Choice)
  - 4.30 *Countdown*. The reigning champion of the words and numbers game is challenged by Rita Marlow from Reading. 4.50 *Grampian Sheepdog Trials*. This fourth round of the Grampian Television Trophy trials for women handlers.
  - 5.30 *Silence, Please!* A condensed version of Rudolph Valentino's last film, *The Son of the Sheik*, made in 1925.
  - 6.00 *Print-It-Yourself*. Part two of the series exploring the technical processes involved in photocopying, duplicating, screen-printing posters, and offset litho printing. (r)
  - 6.30 *Write On*. Ruth Pridmore presents the fourth programme in her series designed to revive the lost art of letter writing.
  - 7.00 *Channel 4 News* with Peter Sissons.
  - 7.50 *Comment* from the director general of the Institute of Marketing, Tony McBurnie. Weather.
  - 8.00 *Brooklands*. Billy Corkhill decides to take a few days off work and is relaxing at home when his boss arrives to find out why he hasn't been at work. Billy tries to explain but an argument ensues during which Corkhill walks in on an argument between his boss and his wife. (shown in August 1985)
  - 8.30 *Chance in a Million*. Comedy series starring Simon Callow as Tom Chance, one of life's walking disasters, and Brenda Blethyn as his long-suffering girlfriend, Alison. Tonight, they are invited to spend a weekend with relatives of Tom's. (Oracles)
  - 9.00 *St Elmo's*. The overworked Dr Morrison is not feeling very confident when he sits a tough state medical examination. (Oracles)
  - 9.55 *4 Minutes*. 1. *Angie*. Frankie, by Maggie Jagger.
  - 10.00 *Greece: A Search for Truth*. The Greek Civil War seen from three different perspectives—by Professor Nicholas Hammond, acting head of the Allied Military Mission in Greece in 1944; novelist Stratis Havariis; and Dimos Diamantidis, who is questioned by a panel of historians.
  - 11.00 *The Eleventh Hour: Stranger Than Fiction*. A documentary about the work of Mass Observation, a semi-professional group of social scientists and artists who, from the Thirties onwards, collected a wealth of information about everyday life in Britain. Ends at 12.40.

- TV-AM**
- 6.15 *Good Morning Britain*. Presented by Anneka Rice and Richard Kaye. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; financial news at 6.35; exercises at 6.55 and 8.17; cartoon at 7.25; pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy Greaves' television highlights at 8.35. The After Nine guests include Mrs Rosalind Hume, and children expert Penelope Leach.

- VARIATIONS**
- BBC1** WALSLEY 6.30pm-6.00pm *Wales Today*. 6.30-7.00pm *Home Brew*. 7.00-7.30pm *Wales Today*. 7.30-8.00pm *Wales Today*. 8.00-8.30pm *Wales Today*. 8.30-9.00pm *Wales Today*. 9.00-9.30pm *Wales Today*. 9.30-10.00pm *Wales Today*. 10.00-10.30pm *Wales Today*. 10.30-11.00pm *Wales Today*. 11.00-11.30pm *Wales Today*. 11.30-12.00pm *Wales Today*. 12.00-12.30pm *Wales Today*. 12.30-1.00pm *Wales Today*. 1.00-1.30pm *Wales Today*. 1.30-2.00pm *Wales Today*. 2.00-2.30pm *Wales Today*. 2.30-3.00pm *Wales Today*. 3.00-3.30pm *Wales Today*. 3.30-4.00pm *Wales Today*. 4.00-4.30pm *Wales Today*. 4.30-5.00pm *Wales Today*. 5.00-5.30pm *Wales Today*. 5.30-6.00pm *Wales Today*. 6.00-6.30pm *Wales Today*. 6.30-7.00pm *Wales Today*. 7.00-7.30pm *Wales Today*. 7.30-8.00pm *Wales Today*. 8.00-8.30pm *Wales Today*. 8.30-9.00pm *Wales Today*. 9.00-9.30pm *Wales Today*. 9.30-10.00pm *Wales Today*. 10.00-10.30pm *Wales Today*. 10.30-11.00pm *Wales Today*. 11.00-11.30pm *Wales Today*. 11.30-12.00pm 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## SPORT

# Everton pay for the profligacy of Upton Park

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

West Ham ..... 1  
Everton ..... 0

West Ham United won a thunderously exciting game, which was covered live on television at Upton Park yesterday afternoon, to gain revenge for their fate six months ago. On the closing day of last season, Everton won the fixture in their own home at Goodison Park and claimed the considerable consolation prize that is awarded to the runners-up in the championship.

Had Howard Kendall been able to call on all of his internationals since August, his side would not doubt be lying in a similarly lofty position now. As it is, in spite of a debilitantly lengthy list of absences, Everton remain in contention, five points behind the leaders in sixth place.

Yet their capital interests show no signs of improving. They have visited six London clubs so far this season and have beaten only one of them, Wimbledon. They have taken their opportunities yesterday and particularly during a pulsating final quarter of an hour, their record in the south would have become little more than an irrelevant statistic.

West Ham took one of theirs, a few minutes after the interval, to climb a point and two places above their opponents. Had they been able to complete more of their

constructive approaches with a precise pass, the finale would not have been coated in so much potential danger.

Everton's profligacy and West Ham's waywardness became the features of a match that was otherwise overflowing with quality and which unfolded at a speed that was typically breathtaking. Domestic viewers are accustomed to seeing such a blur. Those on the Continent still find it bemusingly quick.

From first to last, there was scarcely time to pause for thought, hardly a moment to consider the options. Moves whistled through mid-field but came to nought during a first half that belonged increasingly to West Ham. Yet Everton might have taken the lead after some 20 minutes.

Heath, released by Sharp's deft flick, was denied by the large frame of the sprawling Parkes. Couce was subsequently thwarted by his own haste. Put through by Goddard, he rolled his effort wide of Southall, appearing for only the second time since his comeback, and also off the far post.

West Ham did not require him to make a genuine save for more than half an hour. When they did so, through Orr from beyond the confines of the area, Southall had no need to move. The shot was aimed directly at his stomach. Their next effort, from Dickens, was to decide the destiny of the afternoon.

A corner from Devonshire bounced firmly off the forehead of Dickens and the ball

threaded its way through a narrow gap over Southall's fingers and under the bar. The combination was notably simple. There was no possibility of the design breaking down through over-elaboration, misunderstanding or lack of technique.

The next 42 minutes became a tale of counter punches. Everton were on the ropes and Harper felled Goddard, an offence for which he was booked, as Harris drove ferociously at Southall and as Aspinall's wildly misdirected back pass fell into the path of the astounded Couce.

So, in turn, were West Ham as Heath and Sharp, with soft downward headers, put Aspinall and Wilkinson in the clear. Both chances were lofted from no more than a few yards over the bar. Steven, also freed by Heath, ran instantly into a collection of claret and blue shirts.

West Ham ended the day with a final flourish, a blistering drive from Ward being parried by Southall. The entertainment, watched by millions at home, was witnessed by a meagre crowd of 19,054, the lowest of the season at Upton Park. The fund, set up to compensate clubs for a fall in attendance for televised matches, is already in danger of running out.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes, R. Stewart, G. Parkes, A. Goss, P. Wilson, A. Richardson, M. Walters, P. Goodard, A. Dickson, A. Couce, C. Orr.

EVERTON: N. Southall, A. Harper, P. Power, K. Richardson, D. Morrison, K. Langston, M. Walters, P. Goodard, A. Dickson, A. Couce, C. Orr.

## Injury list means a major revamp for England squad

By Stuart Jones

On the eve of announcing the England squad for the European Championship qualifying tie against Yugoslavia next week, Bobby Robson has discovered that he must again look for a substitute for his captain, Bryan Robson, who strained a hamstring on Saturday, estimates that he will be out of action for three weeks.

England's manager, who was in Rome over the weekend after watching the Yugoslavs last week, also learned that another of his party members is likely to be missing for even longer. Stevens of Tottenham Hotspur could be ruled out of the away fixtures against Yugoslavia and Turkey next April.

Stevens, a versatile defender, has broken and dislocated a shoulder, an affliction that is all too reminiscent of Bryan Robson's recent troubles.

As he emerged from a catalogue of assorted serious ailments and setbacks, England's manager prayed that his most influential

player might now enjoy five years free of injury. He has already had his fair share.

Bryan Robson's contribution for Manchester United was to last no more than a few more hours and it ended, coincidentally, a mere ten minutes into his 13th appearance of the season.

Bobby Robson, justifiably encouraged by the diffidence of the Yugoslavs during their

More football on page 42

4-0 victory over the feeble Turks, must now redesign his line-up. He was planning to make only one change from the side that beat Northern Ireland 3-0 last month, to replace the injured Martin Wright.

England's manager was convinced that the new partnership formed between the gifted Hoddle and the forceful Bryan Robson was his most effective combination in the centre of midfield. He must now decide whether to bring

in a suitable understudy for the captain. One candidate, ironically, might have been Stevens. Another is his club colleague Mabbutt.

Another Robson, Stewart of Arsenal, was considered the natural replacement but he has also been troubled by injury this season. He was put on standby before the World Cup finals during which the senior representative dislocated his shoulder, which was subsequently surgically locked into place during the summer.

Mabbutt has filled the role of acting as one of Hoddle's bodyguards before, most notably several years ago in Greece and in Hungary. He is certain that will be included in the squad that will be announced by Bobby Robson tomorrow and may yet be recalled to the side that is to meet Yugoslavia at Wembley on Wednesday week.

● Aston Villa's Steve Hodge will be released for England duty at Wembley next week although the club has a full members cup-tie against Derby County at Villa Park (a Special Correspondent writes). "It's important that England qualify for the European Championship," said Scotsman McNeill. "I wouldn't dream of standing in Hodge's way of furthering his international career."

## Half-price tickets for Scots

By Hugh Taylor

The thousand Rangers supporters who are travelling to Oporto today to watch tomorrow's UEFA Cup tie with Boavista have been given a half-price concession by the Portuguese club. The price of admission for the part of the ground allocated to the Scots has been reduced from £20 to £10. They have also been warned that hooliganism will not be tolerated, drink not allowed into the ground and banners banned.

Although Ferguson is doubtful for the tie, in which Rangers lead 2-1, Souček, their player-manager, said yesterday that he hoped to be fit and that McMinn and Durrant should have recovered from injuries received in Saturday's 1-1 draw with Celtic.

Celtic opened the scoring when McClair tapped the ball into the net after a clever 1-2 with McChes. It was easy, too, for McChes to equalize after Fleck had deceived the Celtic defence.

Dundee United, who face University Craiova in a UEFA Cup tie in Romania on Wednesday, will be without Narey but they hope that Hegarty and Sturrock will be fit. They set out today for a difficult assignment, even though they hold a 3-0 lead from the first leg, with the tonic of a 1-0 away victory over St Mirren to maintain their challenge.

## Dismissed pair may face FA inquiry

By Nicholas Harling

An inquiry by the Football Association is the likely sequel to the volatile London derby match at White Hart Lane on Saturday in which both Tottenham Hotspur and Wimbledon had a man sent off.

Under the FA's disciplinary code, both players, Graham Roberts of Tottenham and Lawrie Sanchez of Wimbledon, face an automatic two-match suspension for serious foul play, but Eric Dinnie, an FA spokesman, confirmed yesterday: "If the referee indicates in his report that it was a particularly serious offence then we could take further action."

"There have been occasions when referees have elaborated on a sending-off and players have been charged with having the game too disruptive." There is no maximum penalty for this offence.

It always seemed likely that the match — which ended in a 2-1 win for Wimbledon — would be marred by an incident of a violent nature. It was the ultimate test, a confrontation between a team as physically committed as Wimbledon and a player as aggressive as Roberts, both alike, as their respective managers were quick to remind us afterwards, with recent improved records in demeanour.

Something had to snap, and so it did, quite dramatically, with painful consequences, the double dismissal of Roberts,

Photograph, page 42

on a stretcher, and Lawrie Sanchez, conspiring to take the gloss off the most remarkable result achieved by Wimbledon yet.

Roberts, his right shin bruised and bloodied, left the ground on crutches to contemplate a period of convalescence while Sanchez, in addition to his suspension, will receive the maximum censure, being laid down by the Professional Footballers' Association from his club for his retaliation.

With Stevens dislocating and fracturing his collarbone in his attempt to prevent Wimbledon's second goal, and both Wimbledon's full backs booked for scything challenges, it was not surprising that Dave Bassett acknowledged that his team would gain little credit for their feat.

Yet to his credit Bassett did not dispute the referee's decision to expel both players, his view confirming that Sanchez had kicked out at Roberts after being fouled and elbowed as he tried to rise.

"The trouble is, though," Bassett added, "that when we lose, we are being and accused of playing offside. When we win, we are labelled as a bunch of thugs."

Clearly that description was not far from the thoughts of David Platt, who gave himself time to calm down before expressing his feelings with utmost diplomacy. "It's not the way I'd want to play," the Spurs manager said tactfully. "I don't like some of the things that happen but they approached the game the way I thought they would."

Wimbledon took the lead in the fourteenth minute when Cork skillfully chested-down a free-kick from Sanchez to bury his shot deep to the goalkeeper's right.

Fashanu added

Wimbledon's second after a run by Fairweather and Thomas, with a shot deflected in off Fashanu, scored Tottenham's consolation goal.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R. Campbell, G. Stevens, M. D. Appleton, M. Thomas, G. Roberts, R. Goss, G. Haddock, C. Allen, N. Channon, C. Waddock, G. Hendrick, P. Allen, W. Edwards, D. Goss, R. King, N. Winterburn, S. Galloway, S. Goss, A. Thorn, A. O'Neill, J. Taylor, K. Goss, A. Cork, J. Fashanu, J. Sanchez, G. Fairweather. Referee: D. J. Appleton.

WIMBLEDON: N. Southall, A. Harper, P. Power, K. Richardson, D. Morrison, K. Langston, M. Walters, P. Goodard, A. Dickson, A. Couce, C. Orr.

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